

كندا لنصل

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1970

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Fair early, on-
set variable clouds. Tomorrow's temp. 40-45.
LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 40-45.
Zurich: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow's temp.
40-45. CHANDEL: Breeze. Breeze. Sunny.
Temp. 38-45. NEW YORK: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 38-45. Tomorrow's
temp. 38-45.

27,067

When we speak of America's priorities, the first
priority must always be peace for America and
the world.

The major immediate goal of our foreign policy
is to bring an end to the war in Vietnam in a way that
our generation will be remembered... for the fact
that we had the courage and character to win the
kind of just peace that the next generation was able
to keep.

We are making progress toward that goal.

—President Nixon



Nixon Proposes New Attacks On Pollution and Crime in U.S.

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Nixon in his first State of the Union address today proposed new attacks on pollution and crime as the first steps toward new quality of life in America.

In a 35-minute address before

a joint session of Congress, the President called for a \$10 billion clean water program, a doubling of federal spending for fighting crime, and "innovative financing methods" to purchase open spaces and park lands.

Otherwise he demanded strict budget controls to stem the inflation and a reform of the institution of government to "expand

the range of opportunities for all Americans." He spoke optimistically of the chances for peace in the future and said that his objective was to end the Vietnam war in a way to assure peace in the future.

After describing negotiations with the Soviet Union and the new talks with Communist China, the President said he believed that

America "may have the best chance since World War II to enjoy a generation of uninterrupted peace." He reaffirmed the doctrine he outlined last summer at Guam, emphasizing a determination to keep treaty commitments but at the same time to "reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs."

Republicans and Democrats generally applauded the tenor of the President's message, but Democrats expressed skepticism that he would approve the spending necessary to make his recommendations effective.

Some Democrats appeared to believe that Mr. Nixon was stealing their language on some issues, particularly those affecting the environment.

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said that the President's language was "impressive" but that he was vague on specifics. The president of the National Recreation and Park Association

Text of the State of the Union Message, Page 2.

said that the President has "at long last given the quality of our environment and lives the high priority it merits."

The address was described by White House officials as the product of the President's own pen. He worked on it for almost a week to the exclusion of almost everything else.

He was still editing it early today and the text was distributed to the press only after he departed from the White House for Capitol Hill. No one on the floor or in the galleries had a text to follow as the President spoke.

Appeal for Rejuvenation

The speech was both a confident exposition of the President's hope for America in the seventies and an appeal for moral and spiritual rejuvenation.

"Today, when we are the richest and strongest nation in the world, let us not forget that we lack the moral and spiritual idealism which made us the hope of the world at the time of our birth," he said, outlining a favorite theme.

While he began his address by saying that the times demanded a break with the tradition of partisanship, he nevertheless made it clear to his listeners that Congress had neglected many of his recommendations, particularly on crime.

None of the 13 bills he sent Congress on organized crime, pornography, street crime, or narcotics "has reached my desk for signature," he said in a clear attempt to place the blame on Congress.

He also said that the inflation was generated in the 1960s, when Democratic administrations spent \$57 billion more than they collected in taxes. One of the loudest bursts of applause to interrupt the President was when he promised to present a balanced budget for 1971.

A notable omission in his speech was any reference to national defense, to the defense budget or to the controversy over the anti-ballistic missile program.

He made only a passing reference to civil rights, declaring that "we must adopt reforms which will expand the range of opportunities for all Americans."

"We can fulfill the American dream only when each person has a fair chance to fulfill his own dreams," he said.

"This means equal voting rights, equal employment opportunity and new opportunities for expanded ownership. In order to be secure in their rights, people need access to property rights."

In pledging government help to fight pollution, the President urged citizens to embark on a cleanup program of their own.

"Street litter, rundown parking strips and parks, dilapidated fences, broken windows, smoking automobiles, dingy working places, all should be the object of our fresh view," he said.

It is time for persons who have made "massive demands on society to make some minimal demands on themselves," he said in calling on.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Israel Seizes Suez Isle, Begins Removing Radar

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22 (AP)—An Israeli task force led by helicopter-borne commandos today captured the Egyptian island of Shadwan at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez and prepared to remove its radar station.

A senior military officer said tonight, "We'll probably bring it back once we get the screws loose."

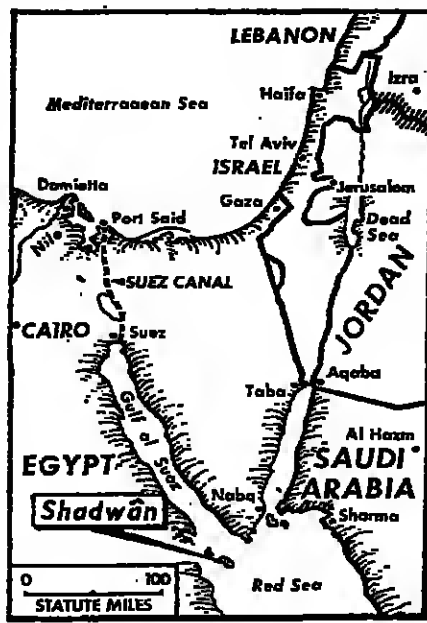
A larger and more technically advanced Egyptian radar station weighing seven tons was airlifted in parts Dec. 26 from a coastal station at Ras Ghareb, 75 miles to the north in the gulf.

Israeli authorities said during the day that the attacking force would leave once the operation was completed. They were still there tonight. Experts had been called in to decide if other equipment was worth removing.

A military spokesman said the raiders would stay on the island for at least one night and perhaps a few days. Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

Shadwan, a banana-shaped island consisting mostly of rocks and coral, was captured after six hours of fighting and at a cost of 19 Egyptian and three Israeli lives.

The death toll probably was higher. Two Egyptian torpedo boats racing toward the island were hit and sunk by Israeli jets ten miles south of Shadwan



during the fighting. Each boat carries 20 men.

The Israeli soldiers, all veterans of previous commando actions, were instructed to take as many prisoners as

possible. By mid-afternoon they had captured 41 members of the Egyptian garrison.

They were removed this evening to an Israeli base at the southern end of the occupied Sinai Peninsula, 25 miles to the northeast.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said Egyptian troops were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting today with an Israeli airborne force that landed on the island of Shadwan.

The spokesman said that at least 30 Israeli soldiers had been killed or wounded and two Israeli planes shot down. The battle was still under way as night fell, he said.

The spokesman indicated that the island was not totally overrun by Israelis as reports from Jerusalem claimed, according to Associated Press.

According to the military spokesman, Israeli aircraft bombed the island for four hours before the airborne attack force landed.

"The Israelis were met with brave and strong resistance by our men, whose initial reports indicated that the enemy suffered more than 30 dead or wounded," he said.

An Egyptian naval vessel was hit during the battle, the spokesman said. [An Israeli military spokesman in Jerusalem denied the Egyptian claim to have downed two Israeli planes. "None

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

U.S. Criticism Of Libya Deal Annoys Paris

French Defend Sale Of 100 Mirage Jets

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 22—France replied stiffly today to U.S. criticism over its sale of 100 Mirage jets to Libya and said that France wasn't obliged to inform anybody of anything.

The official clarification from the Foreign Ministry was a reply to a State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey's comment last night that the United States had not been consulted about the transaction.

Both nations seemed to be struggling to keep the Mirage sale from becoming a major incident on the eve of President Georges Pompidou's U.S. trip, but there was the feeling here that it was rapidly becoming one.

Semantics seemed to contribute to the strain. Mr. McCloskey said last night that the United States had been "notified" of the Libyan sale but not "consulted."

Daily Informer?

The French communiqué today said that the United States had been duly "informed" about the 100 planes, adding: "We are under no obligation to supply information to anybody."

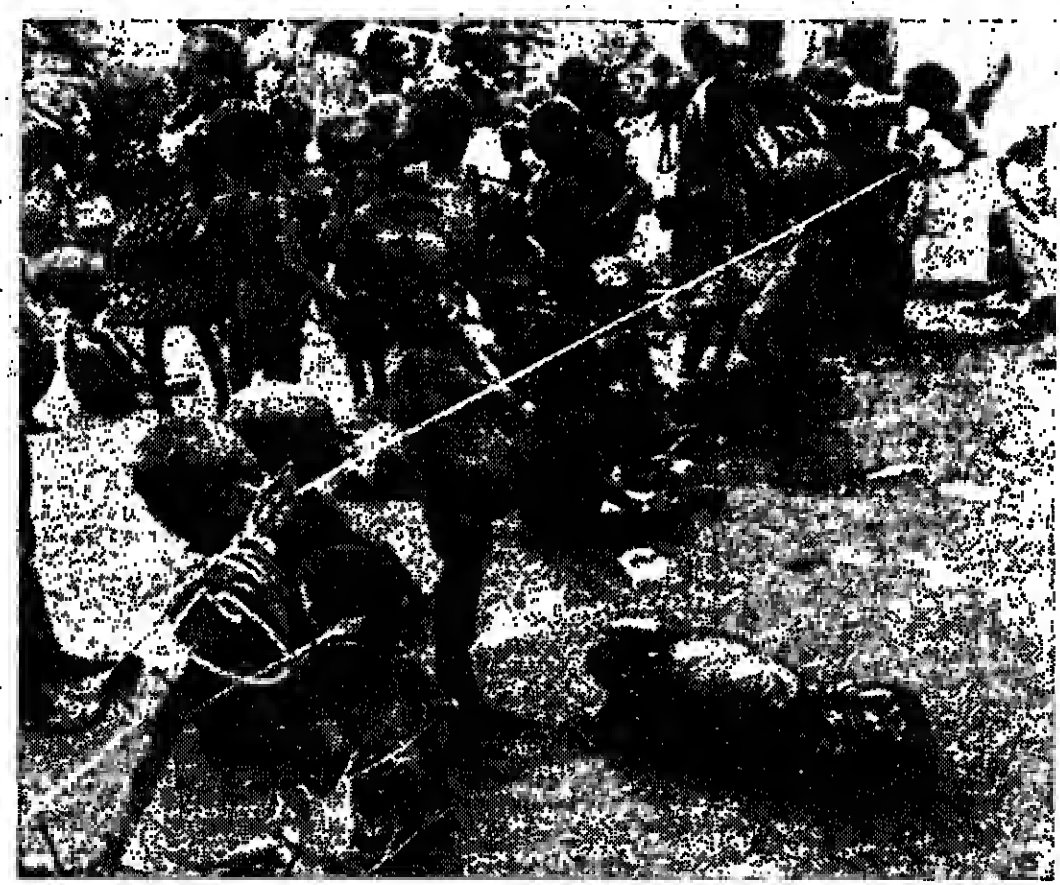
The French communiqué was clearly aimed at keeping the United States from knowing that the State Department's reaction yesterday was not appreciated in view of the French efforts to keep Washington informed.

One observer said today that the French wanted to "show their sensitivity."

U.S. diplomats, however, were showing their resentment over what was taken as a deliberate French effort not to inform them. In an effort to keep matters from going too far, both sides were avoiding discussion today of exactly what Washington had been told and when.

Ambassador Sargent Shriver, who reportedly was told originally that reports of a deal involving 50 Mirages were exaggerated, left today for New York on family business. The embassy said that the trip had been planned for months, but that he was expected to go

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



VICTIMS—Some of the 600 sick and starving Ibo children photographed Wednesday at a maternity home in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Many have died. Others are too weak to crawl even for food. All are orphans whose parents disappeared in the civil war. They are being cared for by British construction workers and the Red Cross.

But Is Angered by Press Reports on Soldiers

Gowon 'Satisfied' With Progress of Relief

LAGOS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon said today relief for Biafrans was "progressing satisfactorily."

He exploded angrily when reporters pressed him on what they called soldiers' indifference.

"We don't expect miracles," he told a news conference. "Is anyone willing to say there is no misbehavior in their own armies... Just because a soldier looks away, and is not bending down over someone, he is indifferent."

The head of state generally appeared in good spirits, saying at one point: "As far as I am concerned, you can send [reports] whatever you like, you are guaranteed."

Apology to Newsman

Eighty-four foreign newsmen detained overnight at Port Harcourt returned to Lagos today in military aircraft with the apologies of commanding officer Col. Olusegun Obasanjo. He told them: "You are welcome anytime to come back."

Newsman reported he appeared in a much more affable mood than when he ordered Nigeria Airways not to bring them back to Lagos yesterday as planned.

International observers there said he was furious on hearing radio reports of news dispatches filed earlier by the correspondents.

Asked about reports that former Biafran leader Lt. Col. Philip Effiong was in jail, Gen. Gowon asked reporters who had just returned to the front to verify that they had seen him.

A Nigerian journalist said he had, and Gen. Gowon added: "He is alive, he is not in jail and he is communicating between Owerri and Port Harcourt."

Gen. Gowon said the case of each Catholic priest working in the former secessionist region would

be considered before any are expelled.

He said some mercenaries had disguised themselves as priests to avoid capture. Also, he said, the government wanted to find out how they entered Nigeria.

Gen. Gowon announced that the government has made available an extra \$28 million to the Rehabilitation Commission for Emergency Relief, bringing government contributions to \$45 million.

He said Port Harcourt Airport would replace the UN airstrip, adding: "Let us get rid of UN, let us get

out of our minds. It has been too much in international politics."

On relations with France, he said: "The ball is in France's court... (we will) keep an eye on her and see what she can do."

He said France had committed provocations, supporting the rebellion, and it was up to France to improve Franco-Nigerian relations.

Gen. Gowon said the army would turn rule over to civilians as soon as feasible. He said:

"We have given our word of honor we will go back to the barracks, and return to the barracks. We shall... But first we've got to sort out things... As soon as we are satisfied things are going

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Brandt Sends Talks Proposals to E. Germans

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 22 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany dispatched proposals today for bilateral talks to Premier Willi Stoph of East Germany.

It is believed he recommended in a letter an open agenda aimed at seeking common ground for normalizing relations between the two German states after 20 years of mutual hostility. The contents of the letter are not to be revealed until later.

Conrad Ahlert, the chief government spokesman, told newsmen in Bonn that the letter was a concrete expression of the policy of rapprochement with Communist East Germany enunciated last week by Mr. Brandt in his "Report on the State of the Nation" to the Bundestag (parliament).

This afternoon ADN, the official East German press agency, reported that Ministerial Councillor

Ernst Ginter Stern, of the Federal Chancellery, had handed over the letter to one of Mr. Stoph's aides, Dr. Gerhard Schussler, and was told it would be passed on directly to the premier.

Ulrich's Position

Mr. Brandt's move followed by three days a speech by the East German chief of state, Walter Ulbricht, which indicated that discussions between the two governments could begin without a fixed agenda.

Mr. Ulbricht previously had insisted that Bonn give East Germany "full international legal recognition" before any talks could take place. But Mr. Ulbricht made plain this week that he was still holding out for that recognition as the basis for constructive relations between the two states.

Mr. Ulbricht convened his State Council—the executive organ of his government—today to deal with "questions on the conclusion

of a treaty taking up equal international valid relations between the [East] German Democratic Republic and the [West German] Federal Republic."

In another area of Mr. Brandt's "Eastern policy" that is directed at improving West Germany's relations with Communist Europe, Polish Foreign Trade Minister Janusz Burski arrived here for talks with Economics Minister Karl Schiller and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Mr. Burski, 53 years old and a former inmate of the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz, is the first member of the Polish cabinet to make an official visit to the Federal Republic. He is here to discuss a long-term trade and credit contract between Poland and West Germany and to attend a Polish trade exhibit in nearby Dusseldorf.

BI Arrests 3 in Murder of Yablonski Family

By Robert Barkdoll

ASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The last night announced the arrest of three men in Cleveland in connection with the New Year's murders of United Mine Workers official Joseph A. Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

The three were identified by director J. Edgar Hoover as Eugene Gilly, 37, a suburban Cleveland house painter; an Wayne "Buddy" Martin, Cleveland laborer, and Claude and Vealey, 26, also of Cleveland.

A three men were accused of conspiring to kill Mr. Yablonski to keep him from testifying before a federal grand jury fighting labor activities.

They were charged with conspiring to kill Mr. Yablonski, illegally transporting a gun across state lines, and interfering with administration of justice. Arraignment was set for Jan. 30 in Cleveland.

Bond for Mr. Vealey was set at \$250,000 on the conspiracy to kill charge, and \$25,000 on the weapons charge. No bond was set on the interference charge, a misdemeanor. The U.S. Commissioner set bond at \$250,000 for each of the other two men.

In Washington, Pa., Washington County Dist. Atty. Jesse Coats said formal murder charges were being filed against the three men.

He said the three would be returned to Washington County immediately to face the charges, provided they waive extradition proceedings.

Mr. Gilly and Mr. Vealey were taken into custody yesterday by the FBI. Mr. Martin already was confined to the Cleveland workhouse on charges of burglary and resisting arrest.

Any murder charges in the Yablonski case must be brought by state authorities since murder is not a federal crime.

The FBI skirted the question of whether the three suspects had any links with others. Its announcement said only that the investigation was continuing. An FBI spokesman was equally noncommittal on the question.

Mr. Yablonski's sons, Kenneth, 35, and Joseph, 28, charged in a statement Jan. 6 that "there is no doubt that these horrible murders are an outgrowth of our father's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



ORDER SUSPECTS—Two men arrested by the FBI in connection with the murder of union leader Joseph Yablonski being led into jail in Cleveland. At left, Claude and Vealey and, at right, Aubran Wayne Martin. A third man was also arrested.

Nixon Orders Aid to Nigeria Be Sped on Emergency Basis

Biafra Aid 'Satisfactory,' Gowon Says

"The army is out of control," said. "The government is trying to replace the victory-crazed 1st Marine Division with the 9th Division, which is a bit cooler."

Gifts have come from South Africa and Israel, two countries specifically banned. The government has also instructed the Red Cross to return donations of nearly \$20,000

end to the war in Vietnam in way that our generation will be remembered, not so much as the generation that suffered in war but more for the fact that we

As we move into the decade of the seventies, we have the greatest opportunity for

But a review of the fiscal facts of the 1960s clearly demonstrates where the primary blame for rising prices must

In the next ten years
shall increase our wealth by
percent. The profound quest

We have been much too tolerant of our surroundings and too willing to leave it to others.

lift of a driving dream which has made America from the beginning the hope of the world.

Americans with a sense of excitement, a sense of deep sense of involvement in all the challenges we face in this great period of our history.

FLORENCE	3	27	ON
FRANKFURT	3	37	ON
GENEVA	0	32	ON
HKLSINKI	4	25	ON
ISTANBUL	5	41	ON
LAS PALMAS	18	64	ON
LIEBON	12	54	ON

U.S.; Canadian temperance
at 1700 GMT, others at 1.

[illegible]

Lord Hunt Sees Press Biased In Stories on Biafra Plight

In Murder

of Yablonskis
New Year's Eve, 1969. For

The prospects for peace are far greater today than the

Our gross national product will increase by \$500 billion the next ten years. This increase is greater than entire growth of the American

Paying the Bill

Or, does it mean that in year 1980 the President standing in this place will look back and say, "I am 50 percent richer in a sense, 50 percent better off, 50 percent happier?"

With the help of people
can do anything. Without the
help we can do nothing.
this spirit, together, we can
claim our land for ours
generations to come.

The demands on us are even greater than in the past. It is no longer enough to survive and let live. Now we must and help live.

FBI Arrests Three Men In Murder of Yablonskis

Paradise

by the FBI with violating sections of the U.S. Code which bans interfering with the rights of members by force or violence, conspiring to interfere with the rights of union members by force or violence, and obstruction of justice.

The result of this new po
has been not to weaken
alliances, but to give them
life, new strength and a

should not be simply the management of the program of the past. The time has come for a new quest—a quest for a greater quantity of what we have, but for a new quality.

To present and stay within a balanced budget requires tough decisions. It means rejecting spending programs which will benefit some of the people but whose net effect would reduce the budget for 1971.

cern to young Americans
cause they more than we
reap the grim consequences
our failure to act on prog
which are needed now if w
to prevent disaster later.
Clean air, clean water

In the future, decisions as to where to build highways, lay airports, acquire land or land should be made with

but the future of man
freedom in this world
last third of this century.
May God give us the
the strength and, above
idealism to be worthy

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers,
fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette . . . a
miraculous climate the year round!

Let us tell you about it. . . Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

[illegible]

Sellout in Paris

The Gaullist government of French President Pompidou has stooped to a new low in international irresponsibility with its decision to sell 30 Mirage jet fighters and 20 training planes to Libya in addition to 50 Mirages previously ordered. This new arms deal with one of the most belligerent of Arab states sweeps away any lingering pretense that France still seeks to help maintain some kind of arms balance and to promote peace in the Middle East.

The original purchase of 50 Mirages was substantially greater than small and underdeveloped Libya could reasonably be expected to fly and service. The new sale reinforces suspicions that Paris is really supplying Cairo through the Libyan back door, contrary to France's own embargo on arms to nations directly involved in the 1967 Middle East conflict. In any event, this windfall of warplanes will encourage the fantasies

of Arab militants everywhere, stimulate the arms race and further diminish the fading prospects for peace.

In addition to a boost for its ailing arms industry and other possible favors not yet disclosed, France reportedly has received from the Libyans a pledge to stop supporting a rebellion against the French-supported government of Chad. This cynical exchange, if true, is as demeaning to the young Libyan leaders as it is to Paris.

France has recklessly cast its lot with the Arab extremists, sacrificing whatever credibility it still had as a force for peace in the Big Four negotiations on the Middle East to a self-serving grab for influence, oil and markets in the Arab world. The United States government cannot fail to make plain American displeasure with this performance when Mr. Pompidou visits this country next month.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Symbols of a Nomination

If the nomination of Judge Haynsworth did not make crystal-clear what President Nixon hopes to accomplish in filling the existing vacancy on the Supreme Court, the nomination of Judge Carswell certainly does. Each of these two men is from the South, each was described by the White House as a "strict constructionist," and each was eagerly embraced by the Senate's most conservative element. It is almost as if the President had shuffled through the qualification cards to find a duplicate of Judge Haynsworth in everything except the financial transactions that flattered that nomination.

Both men, it seems to us, were picked more because of the symbolic nature of their qualifications than because of the qualifications themselves. By turning twice to the Deep South, the President has nodded—compulsively, you get the feeling—toward those there who supported him in the last election and who are striving to create a Southern Republican party. This nod has been underlined by the stress the White House has put on the attitude of mind it describes as "strict constructionist" and finds in both Judge Carswell and Judge Haynsworth. The phrase, whatever it may actually mean, implies in the South opposition to the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings and its use seems certain to encourage those who still think it is possible to shout "Never."

Similarly, the phrase is symbolic to those who think that the Supreme Court has been overly solicitous for the rights of those accused of crime. They will see in Judge Carswell a means of partially redressing what they regard to be wrong in recent decisions and this view is certainly fostered by the White House's description of the judge as a man who provided firm justice in criminal cases.

There, of course, are the two symbols that Mr. Nixon made much of in his presidential

campaign. He promised to try to straighten out the Supreme Court by picking justices who would change its direction in the criminal law and who would be more easily persuaded than is its current majority to accept interpretations of the constitution agreeable to him and his conservative followers.

Whether Judge Carswell's view of the law is such as to help Mr. Nixon fulfill those promises remains to be seen. The job of a trial judge, and that is what almost all of Judge Carswell's judicial experience has been, is quite different from that of a justice. It is far easier to be a "strict constructionist" when that means following the construction placed on the Constitution and statutes by higher court judges than it is when the task is to determine what that construction will be.

It is unfortunate that in looking for men who he thinks will fit his campaign commitments Mr. Nixon could not find one who fulfills his other desire to appoint to the court a giant of the law. He has had three cracks at it now and he has not come close to selecting a man who has the characteristics that marked the justices he admires most—Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo and Frankfurter. It is also unfortunate that the President, after deciding to go to the South twice, did not see fit to reward some of the truly distinguished judges in that area.

Judge Carswell does come from that group of judges—the Republicans put on the bench by President Eisenhower—that has done yeoman service for their country and borne the consequences in their hometowns. Judge Carswell's performance, insofar as it can be judged at this time, does not lift him even to the top layer of that group. Yet he is the one who has gotten the prize. That tells us something about the President and something about the politics of the day.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Anti-French Campaign'

Are we not currently watching a campaign conducted by certain agencies and by some American press organs bent on disturbing France-American relations before President Pompidou's visit to the United States? Despite the repeated clarifications of the official authorities in Washington, these agencies and newspapers insist on the discredited allegations felt by these authorities over the sale by France of Mirages to Libya.

No one is ignorant of the influence exercised on the American press by the Jewish communities in the United States. It looks very much as if it was intended, at any price and regardless of the federal government, to threaten France with a deterioration of its relations with the United States in order to bring it to revise a policy that displeases Israel.

—From *Le Nation* (Paris).

Case for UN Relief

It is now clear that the ex-Biafrans are starving to death in large numbers. Short of direct intervention that would amount to an invasion of Nigeria, there may be little that Britain alone can do.

But British ministers must stop pretending that all is well. Nigeria is not, after all, feeding the Biafrans effectively. Since it refuses effective help from other governments and from relief agencies, there is a clear case for a United Nations relief effort, using the facilities already available.

If British influence, for the sake of which

Britain supported the war, is not enough to persuade Gen. Gowon to accept this, the combined pressure of other governments and of world opinion should be given a chance to do so.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

The first reports of journalists who have reached Nigeria confirm some of the earlier forebodings. Many people had suspected that the official observers who went into former Biafran territory just after the cease-fire and the Nigerian authorities themselves had not appreciated the magnitude of the suffering nor the need to bring relief in speedily.

It is distressing that the optimism given by the official observers should have sounded so assured. The warnings, given by those who flew out at the end of the war, that massive relief was needed within 72 hours, have proved well founded.

—From the *Times* (London).

Lisbon's 'Technocracy'

The cabinet shuffle last week in Lisbon was too modest to justify speculation that Premier Marcello Caetano plans major shifts in foreign or domestic policy. "Technocracy," in this case, can be defined as substantially conservative in ideology.

But Caetano cannot be unaware of the fact that Portugal cannot be bled indefinitely by wars in Angola and Mozambique. Sooner or later, Caetano will have to reach agreement with nationalist African leaders.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 23, 1895

PARIS—It is very difficult to grasp the exact bearing of the events which are now happening in Greece, for reports received are contradictory. The one thing certain is that there have been riots and the people are discontented, and that the situation is far from being brilliant. The misfortune for Greece in its present unhappy circumstances is that it can no longer appeal to the powers which have hitherto helped it when it has been in difficulties.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 23, 1920

LONDON—In addition to various agency reports from Berlin, the Evening Standard says that reliable information has reached London from The Hague that Holland has dispatched a note to Paris stating that it cannot grant the Allied demand for the ex-Kaiser's extradition. The refusal is based on the technical ground that it is illegal to grant extradition at a third country's request, if the ex-Kaiser's own country does not make a similar demand.



'Never Mind Why—Just Get Rid of All Those Stupid Balloon Pictures.'

Who Won and Who Lost

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Among non-African powers the only clear-cut winner in the Nigerian civil war was Britain and the only clear-cut loser was France. Russia gained while the fighting was on and its prestige is currently very high but this will probably diminish as construction succeeds destruction.

The United States, by playing it cool, maintained a good diplomatic position in Lagos without incurring the anger of pro-Biafran former French colonies like Gabon and Ivory Coast. China wasn't directly involved. It lost in the sense that chaos and anarchy benefit Peking's extreme racist and revolutionary concepts but China has been recently inactive in most of Africa.

Portugal, which aims at Chinese goals from the far right instead of the far left, did all in its limited power to keep Biafra going. It also sacrificed position but this is not of much importance. Israel praised Biafra and is going to pay for it in UN votes. The rest of the world didn't end up plus or minus. The Swedes got moral satisfaction from their dashing pilots with Biafra. South Africa and Rhodesia played both ends against the middle.

Arms for Cash

Moscow showed in Nigeria that it had learned from its Congo experience. It pursued a cautious policy of selling arms to Lagos for cash and backing law, order and the Biafran cause. So were integrated high schools in the United States. This is not a Southern problem. It is a nationwide problem, with future political implications so grave that we dare not go on being oblivious about it.

First, however, let us examine the facts, which are not easy to ascertain with absolute precision. This reporter began the attempt about ten days ago. The spot was a talk with young men in the Office of Education, whom Commissioner of Education James Allen had told to go out and find out, on the spot, what was really happening to the U.S. school system.

Their story, as some may remember, was downright hair-raising. They estimated that one half the center-city high schools and about 30 percent of the suburban high schools had serious hard-drug problems. They further told a melancholy tale of widespread interracial violence in the high schools.

This seemed serious enough to call for further inquiry, and inquiries were duly made. School officials were queried. So were leading figures in the academic-educational world. Like Dr. John Naisbitt, of the Urban Research Corporation, which is linked to the University of Chicago, and Prof. Mark Chesler, of the Institute for Social Research at Wisconsin University.

Census Needed

Concerning the racial problem, the results of these inquiries were so disturbing that a more scientific, high school-by-high school nationwide census is clearly in order. God pray such a census, if taken, will show different results from the spot checks thus far made.

Near to Recognition

While France slipped arms into Biafra from its West African satellites, its most important activity

was political. French propaganda and French diplomacy encouraged the Biafrans to adopt a hard line and refuse compromise. In the summer of 1968 a French cabinet statement came near to recognizing Biafra. De Gaulle expanded the pledge just before the abortive cease-fire conference in Addis Ababa. Biafra's Gen. Ojukwu was deliberately encouraged to think he had a good hand and should play it tough.

The results are what might be expected. Lagos radio has been hammering Paris and announcing: "History will never pardon France." "The French are being made official scapegoats for Ojukwu's last ditch stand. Nigerian broadcasts proclaim that France has 'every reason to go into mourning and cover its head in ashes.'"

As a matter of fact, the Pompidou regime which succeeded De Gaulle had already begun to tone down its interest in Biafra, just as it started to soften the degree

of French concern in other distant areas from French Canada to Southeast Asia. More modest, less pretentious and more realistic than its predecessor, the present government focuses foreign policy attentions closer to home—on Europe and the Mediterranean.

The Nigerian victory ends French hopes of getting into that fast-developing petroleum pool. This in turn heightens French interest in gaining a bigger share of Mediterranean oil, particularly Libya's. France is uncomfortably aware of its dependence on accessible fuel—a dependence made plain in 1966 after the Suez campaign. Libya's oil, like Biafra's, is largely sulphur free and doesn't pollute the atmosphere.

Now that the civil war is over, the status quo of West Africa has been reaffirmed. With this comes a gain in British prestige and a clear loss for France, whose diplomatic interest had already started to retreat.

The Simmering Schools

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Something seriously afoot to race war has now begun in just about every integrated high school in the United States. This is not a Southern problem. It is a nationwide problem, with future political implications so grave that we dare not go on being oblivious about it.

First, however, let us examine the facts, which are not easy to ascertain with absolute precision. This reporter began the attempt about ten days ago. The spot was a talk with young men in the Office of Education, whom Commissioner of Education James Allen had told to go out and find out, on the spot, what was really happening to the U.S. school system.

Their story, as some may remember, was downright hair-raising. They estimated that one half the center-city high schools and about 30 percent of the suburban high schools had serious hard-drug problems. They further told a melancholy tale of widespread interracial violence in the high schools.

This seemed serious enough to call for further inquiry, and inquiries were duly made. School officials were queried. So were leading figures in the academic-educational world. Like Dr. John Naisbitt, of the Urban Research Corporation, which is linked to the University of Chicago, and Prof. Mark Chesler, of the Institute for Social Research at Wisconsin University.

While France slipped arms into Biafra from its West African satellites, its most important activity

'Dialogue Groups'

In a few high schools again, although the conflict is still there, something is at least being done about it. In Cleveland, for instance, Shaker Heights High School has inaugurated what are called "dialogue groups." And it also offers human relations courses, and is experimenting with other ways to keep things cool.

Yet the widest inquiries have failed to locate any truly informed man of goodwill who is not deeply discouraged. If you consider the problem politically, moreover, this problem is not just a source of discouragement about the earnestness of human nature. It is a source of really frightening danger to the American political future.

Anyone ought to be able to figure out the automatic effect on racial attitudes of both parents and pupils of virtually omnipresent racial conflict in the integrated high schools. Even if there are no more than minor aggressions, requiring no outside intervention, causing no public clamor, the effect must still be the widespread promotion of prejudices and hatred.

The famous George C. Wallace has already spotted that. He is now out to solidify his Southern support by exploiting the special Southern school situation. But he will surely be heard from all over the country, unless the decent majority of both the races goes into action pretty quick.

As the Shouting Sixties Fade

The New Consensus

By Richard Harwood and Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON.—The great change in Washington over the past year or so is that it has become possible again for the inhabitants to be more or less civil to one another. Something of the sort seems to be happening in the country at large.

The New Left has put aside, for the time being, street action in favor of introspection. The Far Right is not heard from at all.

Racism—white and black—persists as a condition of American life. But the Black Panthers cry, "Off the pigs!" (kill the police) less often than in the past and their old adversary, the Oakland Police Department, talks more these days about civil liberties and the plight of the poor than about missions of retaliation against military. There is less shouting back and forth between Middle America and the intelligentsia. And while President Nixon's relationship with the Democratic Congress is not euphoric, it is at least workable.

There is no single or simple explanation for the change that has set in. But there is some evidence that it is a product of an emerging "consensus" in the United States on a public agenda for the 1970s.

No Longer an Issue

Vietnam is the most obvious example of this new consensus. There is no longer any disagreement between the government, the anti-war forces and the Silent Majority over the desirability of America's withdrawal from that war. Both the polls and the policy of the administration demonstrate that. The only remaining frictions involve the pace and timing of the liquidation and they are of such political insignificance as of now that even dovish Democrats doubt that it will be an issue in the elections this year.

Another element in the new consensus is the belief shared alike by military critic Seymour M. Hersh and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Pentagon consumes too much of the national wealth and that spending for military purposes has got to be curtailed.

It is, perhaps, already in under way and will continue, from all indications, under pressure from Congress, the White House and the American public. It is a process related to another element in the new consensus, the widely held conviction that there should be no more Vietnam in the 1970s and that significant arms limitation

agreements must be struck in this decade, beginning with the Russians at negotiations in Vienna this year.

Much the same thing is happening on domestic problems with a broad consensus arising on virtually every current issue of current concern. Henry Ford, Ronald Reagan, the President and the flower children of Berkeley agree that the environment is polluted and must be repaired. The idea that every American family is entitled to a minimum income has been accepted at the White House, at Harvard University and probably on Capitol Hill.

There is agreement that the existence of hunger in America is intolerable, that medical care is overpriced and badly delivered. "Consumerism" is recognized in both parties and at all levels of government as a legitimate and powerful new movement. There is even some recognition of the fact that racial discrimination is not a problem confined to the southern regions of the American South.

The fact that the New Left and the Republican National Committee and the ambitious Democrats who want to be President in 1976 agree on these matters does not, of course, dispose of them. The is not yet agreement on the remedies or on the pace of change. Nevertheless, even the appearance of a fragile consensus in 1970 represents a significant change in American political conditions. In the last years of the 60s, the society was in upheaval, at least at the fringes—because of the country's inability to agree on the problems were.

In Washington today, that is longer true. Sen. George McGovern may claim that the government response to hunger is still inadequate but he cannot claim that there is no response. Sen. J. William Fulbright may continue to claim that America's involvement in Southeast Asia is unwarranted but he cannot claim that the House won't listen.

Similar accommodations are being made in other areas of public life. Universities and reform labor unions are modifying old admissions policies. The law of the Vietnam Moratorium is altering their faith in the term.

There has been, in short, lowering of voices in the noise and the beginning of a new dialogue in which the shrill fanaticism of recent times is receding. A kind of civility is being restored. Or maybe it's too cold to tell.

Letters

Friendly Advice

May we beg the indulgence of your column to make known to your esteemed readers that we are, in fact, two separate individuals and not, as might be assumed from somewhat conflicting evidence in your pages (e.g., early edition Jan. 19), (A) a single reporter who moves with the speed of light between London and Rome; (B) a journalist afflicted with a poltergeist or (C) disembodied writers to whom, for lack of clearer identity, a pseudonymous by-line is attached when the editors can think of nothing else to do.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope that when we have the honor to appear in your publication, your editors can be induced to include the "jr." in identifying that one of us whose services are engaged by The New York Times and to omit it for the other, who finds himself in the galleries of The Washington Post.

Doubtless, therefore, the confusion will still continue, but we hope this communication will at least put readers on their guard and abate our friends' continuing bewilderment.

ALFRED FRIENDLY, The Washington Post, London.

ALFRED FRIENDLY, JR., The New York Times, Rome.

'Hero' Hijacker

The release of French hijacker Christian Besson by the Lebanese authorities and subsequent treatment as a hero is irresponsible, ridiculous and sheer madness. It undoubtedly will be an incentive to other young men who feel the time has come for them to get worldwide publicity.

ALFRED FRIENDLY, The Washington Post, London.

ALFRED FRIENDLY, JR., The New York Times, Rome.

Stained Nobility

D. Dorrance (NYT Letter 1/17) approves a "not ignoble" gain in Vietnam whereby the United States would stop bombing and in exchange be abandoning of "urban areas" and the granting of POW to U.S. pilots. By the same token, "terrorists" would be abandoned, perhaps in exchange for the U.S. stockpile of nuclear weapons. This is a grotesque solution to the problem of U.S. intervention in exchange for no longer Americans maintaining "order" by tanks, or otherwise prevent free elections, as early Dien days. The grotesque solution is the abandonment of U.S. intervention withdrawal of all its forces then, U.S. nobility will be stained.

MARTIN REINE, Nanterre, France.

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Denmark (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
France (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
Germany (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
Greece (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
Italy (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
Japan (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
Spain (air)	7.00	14.00	28.00	56.00	10.00	20.00
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سكدا سة لاصر

U.S. Foreign Policy—III: The Role of the NSC

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—The most important change made by the Nixon administration in foreign-policy formulation structure was the establishment, in September, of the National Security Council's defense program review committee. It is intended to replace the long-standing "military approach" to total U.S. needs.

White House sources describe this committee as a center for resolving "strategic" doctrinal questions such as: Do we really need a new nuclear bomb? What will be the impact on Soviet relations? On the domestic economy?

Until now, defense needs called the tune. Defense demands automatically took most of the national energies.

The committee's members are the presidential aide for national security, Henry Kissinger, chairman; David Packard, director of Defense; Under Secretary of Defense, Richard Helms, director of the CIA; Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors; Robert F. Mayo, director of the Budget Bureau; and Gerald Sohl, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This armed everything immediately into an issue of prestige, both internationally and domestically. We then had to spend half of our time negotiating with ourselves, another quarter of our time negotiating with our allies, and the rest in largely tactical dealings with the Soviets.

The NSC system was used to produce President Nixon's decision in November outlawing biological warfare, and banning the first use of chemical-warfare weapons.

Long Dispute

An inter-departmental committee, headed by the director of the State Department's politico-military affairs bureau, Ronald I. Spiers, explored the choices, which have been in dispute since 1958.

The argument turned partly on stockpiling germ weapons for warfare when American concepts prevent using them first. With first use barred, military proponents were challenged to justify the logic of defensive use of the germs. If we were attacked by germ warfare, critics contended, would not germs, nuclear or chemical, be a more logical defense?

Mr. Laird commissioned his own defense study, asking for facts, not recommendations.

He concluded that for domestic and international reasons, plus the fact that chemical weapons could be used to combat a germ-warfare attack, the United States could dispense with biological-warfare preparations. He overruled the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird on Jan. 11 publicly landed the cross-review of defense spending. He said he fully agreed that his programs must be examined in the light of the priorities that do exist in this country. He said the review would be in the field of health, education, welfare, urban problems and other requirements.

But there are many skeptics. Despite White House claims that the present NSC system is producing real options for presidential decision, and not "phony choices" as in the past, there are dissenters.

One veteran of Washington infighting said, "This combines the worst of all three previous systems—Eisenhower's, Kennedy's and Johnson's. It clogs the operation. And you don't get real choices out of it, either—the bureaucracy still gives you one obvious decision and three or four phony ones! In the end, the key people have to get together and produce a decision."

The military ended up with the right to continue using tear gas and herbicide defoliants, under the President's Nov. 26 order. Then a new proposal dropped the use of tear gas, which had been barely mentioned during the review, and which State and the White House never had focused upon. Tear gas is chemicals derived from bacteria. State regarded them as biological-warfare agents; the Pentagon classified them as chemicals. That dispute required another inter-departmental review, now nearing completion.

Not all presidential decisions in the security field, however, go through such an elaborate process. The President sometimes privately reaches a tentative decision and then puts it through the NSC machinery to test it out, or to gain acceptance of it.

On occasion, the President may also issue an order without even informing the National Security Council. He did so last September, just after the death of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh, when he halted B-52 strikes in South Vietnam for an additional 36 hours after a ragged cease-fire.

At a more critical point he decided to send quickly against anti-war demonstrators protesting the pace of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam, and on that occasion no NSC process was controlling. Then the Nixon administration was back to the unstructured, indirect style of attempting to influence the President's thinking.

This is the last in a series of three articles.

Today's combined action was seen as having been launched mainly for strategic reasons.

Shadwan once served as an Egyptian sentry guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. The six-day war closed the canal, however, and postwar fighting ended the importance of the city of Port Suez.

But Shadwan also protected an Egyptian naval base at Safage, 50 miles farther south along the Egyptian coast, and served as part of the Egyptian air defense system that Israel units have been destroying for the last four months. Shadwan's radar apparently served as an important listening post for Israeli air and possibly naval activity at Sharm el-Sheikh and other sites ringing the southern edge of the Sinai peninsula.

Israelis Say They Seized Egyptian Island

(Continued from Page 1)

Our planes was hit," he said, the Associated Press reported.

The Israeli attack was the 17th since the incursions and forays launched against Egyptian forces in the Sinai Peninsula since the launch of the Six Day War in June 1967. In the past, Israeli jets have conducted 115 separate actions in addition, with each strike consisting of many air strikes consisting of many jets.

Last July 20, Israeli commandos took Green Island, a man-made island built on an underwater rock formation two miles south of Port Suez, at the tip of the Egyptian side of the Gulf of Suez, the Associated Press International reported.

On Green Island, Israeli raiders set up four radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns and a large number of machine guns.

The Israeli Army spokesman said the island must be considered in the context of current military operations taking place as a result of Egypt's decision to resume the cease-fire.

The spokesman sought, therefore, to associate the raid with a new Israeli aerial activity in the Nile Delta. Military targets in Cairo and near industrial sites have been hit four times in the last few weeks.

Israel, in effect, is conducting a punitive campaign of raids aimed at reducing the Egyptian military capacity to a point where a preemptive war of the kind Israel waged in 1967 to end a military stalemate will not be required. Targets are being selected for maximum psychological and tactical effect, he said. He said, "We have blown up their attention to Cairo." He said, "We now will conduct this raid and throw a bit off balance."

He said the raiding party not to use the radar unit or a light on the island and to take prisoners, presumably to ex-

change for an Israeli officer in Egyptian hands.

"This is not an operation for medals. I don't want any sort of heroism. The only distinction will be for *seichel* (common sense) and good marksmanship."

He asked if any of the men had not taken part in a combat operation. No one raised a hand. "In that case, you're all experienced fighting men, so *lehitraot* (be seeing you)."

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Italy Probing Raphael Sale to Boston

Officials Suspect Illegal Export

ROME, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Government officials said today a valuable painting attributed to Raphael apparently was exported illegally and sold to a Boston museum.

They said they have begun an investigation to determine how the work of art left the country.

The painting is entitled "The Young Woman." Photographs of it, released by the Boston museum, appeared earlier this week in Italian newspapers, and government art experts recognized it as a painting attributed to Raphael that had been part of the collection of an old Genoa family for centuries.

They said the painting was sold shortly after World War II by one of the last survivors of the family to a Genoa antique dealer. The Boston museum is reported to have paid about one million dollars for it.



Experts studying the portrait attributed to Raphael.

U.S. Criticism of Libya Deal Nettles Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington after visiting New York.

French reaction to the sale was no more charitable today than American. Reaction was almost uniformly critical both of the sale and of Defense Minister Michel Debré's defense of it last night.

Jacques Lemaire, Le Monde's military writer, reported that the Mirage deal would be for a total of more than \$145 million and would be the largest single French sale of planes in history.

He said that the 80 Mirage-3Es would bring in about \$50 million, the 20 Mirage-3 trainers and reconnaissance planes, about \$30 million, and the 50 Mirage-5s, about \$65 million.

over, the newspaper said, "Frenchmen are angry." Le Monde, the independent Parisian daily, spoke of the "all-too-frequent divorce between politics and morals."

France-Sol, a mass-circulation, pro-government paper, said that there was now a "sharp point of divergence" between Paris and Washington, which risks reopening the gap between the two countries and showing that the Franco-American reconciliation, sealed by President Nixon's visit to Paris a year ago, is only superficial.

Today said France would sell Libya 80 more warplanes than the 100 Mirage aircraft officially announced by Defense Minister Michel Debré yesterday. He said it would also sell 50 Mirages to Iraq.

Jean Lecanuet, former president of the Democratic Center party and one-time presidential candidate against Gen. Charles de Gaulle, said that "according to my latest information 130 Mirages were to be sold to Libya, plus 60 training and reconnaissance planes."

Mr. Lecanuet also said that his latest information was that 50 Mirages were to be sold to Iraq. He did not specify what type of Mirage aircraft was involved.

The French explanations of their "total embargo" on the four Middle East "belligerents," Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, were further confused last night when Mr. Debré revealed that contrary to what President Georges Pompidou has told the country, the embargo to Israel has not been "total."

Mr. Debré said that Israel has continued to receive spare parts for its Mirages.

Today, 60 crates marked "spare parts" and destined for the "Israel Aircraft Industry" turned up at Orly airport. French customs cleared them and they were loaded on an El Al plane. The French news agency said in a curious dispatch tonight that the crates contained four tons of "plastic material," and not metal, such as airplane engines.

French newspapers were joined in their criticism today by a few political figures, mainly from the opposition. Groups supporting Israel also spoke out and last night a mass pro-Israel rally, led by French war hero Gen. Pierre Koenig, was held in Paris.

Typical of newspaper comment was that of the conservative Le Figaro, which said that all through the affair the government had treated the people as children. How-

Iraq Says It Has Executed 40 In Crushing of Coup Attempt

BAGHDAD, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Iraq announced tonight that a total of 40 military officers, former officers and civilians have been executed following the disclosure of an alleged Baath-backed attempt to topple the ruling Baath Socialist party government.

The execution list reached 40 after an announcement that four men, including two soldiers, had been convicted of conspiring and attempting to create chaos and confusion among the people. The soldiers on the list were shot and the civilians hanged.

Earlier today six soldiers were executed by firing squad and one civilian hanged. By that time the executions had averaged one an hour since the attempted coup was crushed by tanks early yesterday.

A special three-man tribunal trying alleged plotters also jailed two women for life on conspiracy charges. They are Fatma al-Kharsan and Sadiya Saleh Jabr, daughter of a former Iraqi premier.

More trials are in progress. The seven men executed before dawn today were convicted of spying for the United States at a trial last month, and it was not known if they were involved in the coup attempt.

although both Moslem, have traditionally been an odd terms. President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr declared today that Iraq would crush any further plots. He was speaking at the funeral for two loyal soldiers reported killed in a clash when the plotters were arrested before dawn yesterday.

The arrests took place in the camp of an armored regiment which the plotters had vainly hoped would seize the capital in the name of the revolution.

Observers here said the Baathists' position was strengthened by this display of determination to stamp out any intrigue against them.

No major troop movements have taken place in the capital since yesterday.

U.S. Gives Reply To Soviet Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—The United States told the Soviet Union today what it considers to be the "shortcomings" of the Russian response to American outlines for peace in the Middle East, the State Department announced.

One official source said: "The Soviets will have to do better than this if any progress is to be made. The ball is now in the Soviet court." However, he said the State Department would "not necessarily conclude" that this meant bilateral talks on the Middle East had ended.

Thant Deplores the Escalation Of Fighting in Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant today deplored the recent escalation of fighting in the Middle East and warned that it "endangers prospects of an early restoration of peace in the area."

The secretary-general deplored the escalation of fighting in the Middle East and feels that such escalation endangers prospects of an early restoration of peace in the area," his statement said.

"These new developments constitute all the more reason why the four permanent members of the Security Council should intensify their efforts to reach agreement on guidelines to be trans-

mitted to the secretary-general's special representative, Ambassador (Gunnar) Jarring."

Mr. Jarring has been in Moscow, back at his post as Sweden's ambassador to the Soviet Union, since the start of the UN General Assembly last September, waiting to resume his mediation efforts in the Middle East as soon as the Big Four powers—Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—come up with some new peace guidelines.

The next meeting of the Big Four ambassadors to the UN on the Middle East is scheduled for tomorrow.

Last month U Thant expressed confidence the Big Four envoys would be able to come up with some results by the end of January.

Earlier today, U Thant had a meeting with Israeli Ambassador Joseph Tekoa and in the afternoon scheduled another one with French Ambassador Armand Bérand.

SAIGON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Sen. Jacob Javits arrived here today on a three-day study trip to Vietnam. The New York Republican, who was met by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, said, "It is my intention to hear and listen, observe and learn everything I can."

The third biggest City in the States deserves the VC10.

Los Angeles is growing fast. By the mid-70s it'll be the largest city in the States. Apart from the fun and the glamour, there's some of America's biggest industry to do business with. Los Angeles is the gateway to the prosperous South West.

We fly to Los Angeles five times a week. Direct. A VC10 for every flight. On business or on pleasure, or both, it's the most comfortable way to Los Angeles.



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takes good care of you.

New Report Expected

FDA's Birth-Control Panel
To Study Pill's Risks Further

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration's birth-control advisory committee was abruptly brought back to life yesterday amid reports that it will issue new recommendations based on recent discoveries of possible dangers of the pill.

The former chairman of the committee, Dr. Louis M. Hellman, said he "suspects" the committee will issue another report on the pill reflecting new British data that link fatal blood clots to pills that contain high doses of estrogen and reflect possible changes in the body chemistry of users.

Dr. Hellman, now a deputy assistant secretary of health, education and welfare for population affairs, stepped down yesterday as chairman. Dr. Roy Hertz, a leading opponent of birth-control pills, was named temporary chairman.

The committee, in its report last August, called the pill "safe" when the risks are balanced against the benefits. The committee went out of existence on Dec. 31.

Senate Hearings

The new ferment on the pill—taken by 8 1/2 million American women and about 20 million around the world—comes in the midst of widely publicized Senate hearings on its possible dangers.

The meeting yesterday also follows a letter from the new FDA commissioner, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, urging that the nation's 300,000 physicians give their patients "a full disclosure" of the ill effects of the pill, and the withdrawal from clinical trials of the widely heralded "mini-pill" because it produced breast cancer in dogs.

Dr. Edwards, who called the committee back into session, said he expects it to meet once every month or six weeks until problems surrounding the use of the pill are "clarified."

"Many questions raised approach the unanswerable. They just

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

STUDIO MARIGNY
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
AMANDA

TODAY

CONCORDE
BILBOQUET
QUARTIER LATIN
English Version

DUSTIN HOFFMAN
is
John
MIA FARROW
is
Mary

JOHN AND MARY
20th Century Fox presents
DIRECTED BY JOHN MONTGOMERY
PRODUCED BY GEORGE CLOONEY
CASTING BY PETER VAYTES
EDITED BY BERTY JONES
MUSIC BY MICKEY RINKS
COSTUME DESIGNER COLIN DILLON

East Germans
Again Harass
Berlin TrafficSlowdowns Continue;
Legislators Meet

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The East German Communists today harassed traffic to and from Berlin through slowdowns and temporary road closures for the second day in a row, as West German parliamentary committees began sessions in the isolated city.

Western officials said they believed the disturbances on the vital autobahn link and the other access routes would not seriously hamper future East-West German negotiations.

The East Germans seem to be showing their political muscle before talks begin, one Allied diplomat said. The Communists, in turn, accused the West Germans of staging "provocations" by calling committee meetings of the Bonn Bundestag in Berlin, located 110 miles inside East Germany.

Trucks on the Berlin run said it took them 12 hours to travel that distance on the autobahn, the delays being caused by waiting periods of up to eight hours on both ends of the superhighway. Normally, the trip takes about four hours.

In another apparent show of "muscle," the East German State Council, in the presence of Walter Ulbricht, the Communist chief, this morning passed the draft of a civil defense law designed "to strengthen the Socialist fatherland and protect the peaceful life of the population," according to ADN, the official press service. The report said the bill had become necessary because of the "aggressive politics" pursued by the "imperialists," particularly those in West Germany.

The Council of State, East Germany's highest government organ, also discussed questions "concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the establishment of relations on the basis of international law and equal rights" between East and West Germany, the press service said.

No further details were given. The civil defense bill still has to pass the Volkskammer, the East German parliament, before becoming law.

Italy Parties
Fail to Agree
On Coalition

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP).—Italy's four center-left parties failed again today to reach an agreement in their renewed efforts to give the country a majority government.

Because of continuing violence and labor agitation, however, the secretaries of the Christian Democratic, Socialist, Unitarian Socialist and Republican parties agreed to meet again next week.

As the party leaders conferred in Rome, authorities reported that, together, 53 policemen and 22 demonstrators were injured last night in three hours of rioting in Milan.

Police and 2,000 students clashed when police tried to break up an unauthorized march to protest alleged "repression" of unions and workers.

Italy's three largest unions threatened today to call workers' demonstrations to protest police behavior.

The party secretaries conferred for nearly three hours at the Christian Democratic headquarters. Their statement to newsmen sounded more optimistic than one issued Tuesday, when a similar conference broke up after less than two hours.

Another minor outbreak of violence occurred today at Reggio Calabria in the south of Italy. About 1,000 farmers, protesting low market prices for olive oil, marched on government offices and burned some through windows.

Police clashed with the demonstrators on both sides. Officers arrested some demonstrators.

Air France Strike

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Air France said tonight that most lines will be in service on Monday despite a strike called for that day by hoteliers and air stewards. Long-distance flights are assured, a company statement said, as well as flights to Geneva, London, Rome, Madrid, and Frankfurt.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

MONTE-CARLO

Champs-Élysées O.V.

"Hello, Mrs. Howard. I'm a friend of Mr. Howard."

ROD STEIGER
CLAIRE BLOOM
JUDY GEESON

"3 INTO 2 WON'T GO"



Mia Farrow and Dustin Hoffman.

PARIS
MOVIES: 'John and Mary'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Hollywood at the moment is violently pro-sex, but like a pro-sex monogamist it seems unable to serve its chosen cause.

Exhibit A this week is "John and Mary" (at the Concorde-Fatih, the Rialto and the Quartier-Latin in English). It is intended as a merry cartoon of the free-loving younger generation that has yet to hear of Sasha Guitry.

Directed with a literalness that might have suited something by Zola, with an awkward and undernourished plot, petty in pace and singularly lacking in charm, fun or grace, "John and Mary" has the unappealing complexion of a third-rate, 1910 boulevard vaudeville revised by hippie hacks. Compare its lurid traffic to the light, frothy Parisian stuff of last season, "L'Alibi-Mémoire," which dealt similarly with the chance meeting and immediate romance of a nonchalant couple who hop into bed without the benefit of formal introduction. Such a comparison reveals how, in "John and Mary," a promising comedy idea has been led astray.

The sad-sack tonnage of the new film is further burdened by the acting. Dustin Hoffman, a prominent performer in both "The Graduate" and "Midnight Cowboy," was an unfortunate choice for the role of the would-be Greenwich Village Casanova and, aware of the fact, appears to be struggling to reach the nearest exit. Mia Farrow never enters into her part at all, but prowls about it, suggesting instead that she is a tomboy zombie. This comedy of passion has all the glowing heat of a refrigerating plant.

"Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice"—the worst title since last week's "Sterile Cuckoo"—is somewhat better than "John and Mary."

"Appelés-Moi Mathilde" (at the Royal-Hausmann-Milieu, the Calypso and the Gaîté-Rochefort) is a very Gallic comedy in which sex plays no part. Having to do with kidnapping of a wealthy lady whose husband is somewhat reluctant to ransom, the film is fleet and facile in unloosening a flow of complicated misunderstandings in the classic farce style. It is entertainingly performed by Jacqueline Maillan, a sort of French Brigitte Bardot, by Robert Hirsch, Michel Serrault, Guy Bedos and Bernard Blier, all experts at their comic craft. Though of no importance in the history of the motion pictures, it provides some easy laughter.

At Cantarelli, which could be the tiniest two-star restaurant in the world, the choice must have come as a shock. The owners certainly were not expecting it early last month when I ate there.

Arriving in Sambuseto, a farming village in the monotonous landscape of the Po Valley, just after noon in a snowstorm, I twice drove by the place before spotting the faded letters "Cantarelli" painted next to a soft-drink sign on the side of a gray stucco building. In the front was a general store.

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DINING OUT
How Michelin Rates in Italy

By Burton Anderson

PARIS—The Michelin Guide to Italy, in its 15th year of diligent inquiry, appears to be winning a place in the minds of the hearts of Italians in the tourist industry.

The 1970 edition, out last week, has the most reliable listings available of the peninsula's hotels and restaurants. But the same could be said for each of the previous 14.

This year, again, there are numerous revisions: more entries than ever before despite some meticulous pruning. There appear to be far fewer listings in light-faced type of places that failed to report prices, an inconsiderate but perhaps telling bit of evidence that Italian newspapers are taking the red book seriously.

Unlike the situation in France, where it is an institution, the Michelin has yet to be discovered by the majority of Italian tourists. But foreign visitors, especially French and English, and an increasing number of northern Europeans and Americans, have come to rely on the guide, with noticeable impact on Italians in the tourist business.

Foreign Logic

Still, if they respect its influence, many owners view the guide as a Gallic innovation with standards different from their own. The idea that anyone would recommend you and then warn you not to shout about it is based on suspiciously foreign logic.

However much the Michelin star system may motivate some chefs, there are a great many others who resent that France has 11 three-star restaurants to Italy's none, 72 two-star restaurants to Italy's 13 and 547 one-star restaurants to Italy's 162. To make things even less palatable, one of Italy's two-starred places and three of its one-starred places are in Ticino, an Italian-speaking canton of Switzerland.

Stacked against them as these figures may be, and without discussing the relative merits of each nation's cuisine, this still represents some progress for the Italians. Until last year, Michelin didn't consider any restaurant in Italy worth more than one star.

In 1969 it introduced 11 (if you include the Swiss ringer at Brissago, El Giardino, whose specialties include *soffritto di frutta* and *polpetta di carciofi* with no mention of *pasta asciutta*). This year the two-star total is 13; the Santamaría at Santa Maria del Campo lost both its stars while Giannino in Milan, Harry's Bar in Venice and Cantarelli in Sambuseto were elevated from one to two.

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Unexpected Stars

and in back the dining room, plain but comfortable, where three well-dressed businessmen were the only other customers at the eight tables.

The meal was superb: *prosciutto di Parma*; two pastas, one a delicate ravioli stuffed with spinach and ricotta cheese and topped with melted butter and parmesan, the other a mushroom-riced herb concoction, wrapped in ham and baked. Then came roast duckling in cognac served with a sweet potato and, after that, ice cream made in the kitchen from real cream, fresh fruit and nuts. Flowing throughout was the house white, a crystal dry, slightly fizzy Scorzamara from

the surrounding plains. The bill, with coffee and liqueurs, was just over 3,000 lire (\$5) per person. Everything was served à la carte and was served by the owner, his wife and two other women, all of whom seemed to be working in the kitchen.

Afterwards, the owner's wife asked how I had found the place. I told her the Michelin, and we talked about the guide.

"It's fine for the big restaurants," she said, citing one in a nearby city with two stars and seating for 200. "But a little one, like ours, would never get two stars."

Maybe by now the Michelin has won over some Italian hearts, too.

Julliard Guide to Paris—
'Utter Lack of Respect'

By Jon Winch

PARIS, Jan. 22.—At long last the new edition of the Julliard Guide to Paris has come out (the previous one is five years old). It was originally promised for last November and would have been available by then.

The authors, professional French guide-makers Henri Gault and Christian Millau, must have curdled their gastric juices in frustration and they will have another occasion to do so when Julliard no doubt brings out the English edition in October instead of May.

This is a shame for everyone concerned because the guide is the best and most complete of its type in Paris. It covers what to eat, do and buy from caviar to sports to antiques.

On Page 626 you can find out where to buy a donkey, but far more useful, the Guide Julliard also tells where to get a qualified baby sitter at a moment's notice, a plumber before the end of the year, or even someone to run errands.

Perhaps the best-known part of the guide is the restaurant section covering more than 450 establishments of every possible type and price range, including one where it is possible to eat a three-course meal for less than 2 francs (that's not a misprint) francs in an art-nouveau décor (P. 187).

The juiciest secrets of this sassy guide were released by the authors in the November issue of their monthly magazine, *Le Nouveau Guide Gault-Millau*. Attacking the sacred cows of French gastronomy, they say Lucas-Carton has fallen on bad days, service is lackadaisical, clients—especially foreigners—are pushed into spending too much and the cuisine is very uneven.

According to Gault-Millau, the Grand Véfour is often the best restaurant in Paris—when Raymond Oliver is there to see to it that it is. Maxime's gets the thumbs up, too, as does Le Grand, which also lost its third star in the current Guide Michelin.

In sum, no one escapes the double-pointed pen of the Guide Julliard, which boasts of its increased severity and utter

lack of respect for anything not up to snuff.

This philosophy is also great fun for the critics' circle, as so: why does the Guide Julliard have only three hot dishes, such as Le Quincy (P. 368) which folded last spring as is now a clothing store, L'Ami Pierre (P. 386), which used to dispense Beaujolais to the workers of Les Halles?

Why do Gault-Millau say that Le Petit Zina is closed? It never closed and has only three hot dishes, has it? Perhaps because it was the case when it opened five years ago and maybe everything in this "entire new" edition has been completely brought up to date?

It is nice to see that the present edition has finally fit to include that exception and long-established place for meat lovers, Au Coq d'Or (P. 267), but why is out Morena, which has a place in the Guide Michelin's whose oysters rival those of Premier, one of Gault-Millau's favorites?

Still it is the best going. It is well worth the 39 francs. The authors' reverence for it is a pleasure to read, but it who do not know French is a pleasure to learn a language than to wait for English edition.

Ionesco Joins
'Immortals' in
French Academy

PARIS, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Eugene Ionesco, the anti-communist playwright, was elected today to the French Academy, bulwark of the Establishment.

The news, as one Parisian it was "as if Groucho Marx was joining the Supreme Court."

Although it had been in that the eccentric Ionesco had submitted his candidacy the staid group of academicians there was little understatement of a move from an atypical to a more established value. Most people thought it was another instance of Ionesco's making fun of the establishment and himself.

The academicians apparently thought otherwise. They elected the satirist on the first ballot. He received 18 votes as nine for the aviator Jules Roy. There were blank ballots, and five votes in a failed to show in the vote.

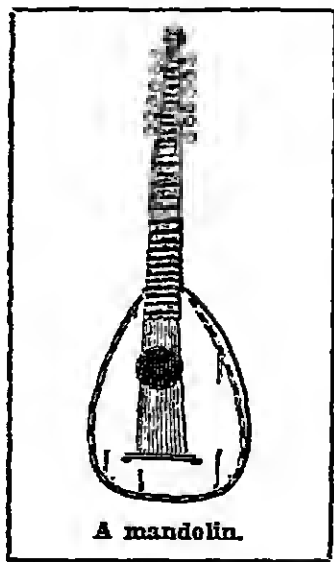
In a recent interview, Ionesco declared that neither a nor failure was of any importance, "because [it is] often due to a misunderstanding." Learning of his success, he said characteristically, he was "quite surprised, not happy, one can only be happy."

Ionesco was born in Romania, to a Romanian and a French mother. A graduate of Bucharest University, he specialized in French literature and he has lived here since 1939.

In 1939, when he attempted to teach himself English, he was struck by the stupidity of the model used, such as "why has I learned her pocket?" or the admiral is in the garden crying." He wrote exclusively composed of textbook sentences, ending Cantatrice Chanteuse. (The Soprano) a flop when it debuted here in 1950, but years later a success in and worldwide.

"La Cantatrice Chanteuse" is pure nonsense in the Wonderland tradition. In "Les Chaises" (The produced in 1952, the deal with the theme lines, exemplified by couple who vainly expect visitors. It opened in "theater of the absurd" of plays about the absurd and tragedy of the human condition. Others include "cercos," where modernism is symbolized by beasts.

Ionesco was scheduled for Germany tonight, Dusseldorf of his "LE dans la Ville" after Defoe's "Journal of the Year" Ionesco said to in this play he would nomenclature the scandal in



A mandolin.

'You Have Cheapened Vivaldi Forever'

By Naomi Barry

PARIS—Until recently, Vivaldi's three concertos for mandolin were a choice bit of esoterica, but today in France they have become as popular as the latest "tube" of the leading "pop" singer. In the last two months, 70,000 records have been sold in France of the unusual 18th-century works.

The figure of 70,000 became even more stunning when a spokesman of the Philips recording firm last week in Cannes told the conference of MIDEM (Marché International des Disques et Editions Musicales) that the average sale of a classical recording is 1,500. Exceptions might reach 2,500 over a period of five years.

The commercial triumph of Erato, a comparatively small recording company, with Vivaldi's mandolin concertos is an example of what can happen when classical music is brought to the attention of the public degraded as the Mass Public.

A representative of Erato brought the record, prior to its release, to Philippe Adler of Radio Luxembourg. Mr. Adler, enchanted, asked if Radio Luxembourg could have it exclusively for two weeks. During this period, seven or eight times

a day, the baroque strains of the concerto for two mandolins went into homes where classical music is rarely heard.

Free Ping

On the 15th day at 7:50 a.m., Philippe Lory, president of Erato, was brushing his teeth when the now familiar theme was followed by an announcement that caused the brush to fall from his hand. "You have heard this music for the last two weeks. It was composed by Antonio Vivaldi in 1740. If you liked it, you can now buy it at your favorite record store."

The plug was gratuitous. Radio Luxembourg, definitely not a heavy music station, was interested in testing its own strength with listeners.

At one of the MIDEM symposiums, "The record on the radio—a method of sales?" Mr. Adler—young, long hair, psychodelic tie—explained quite simply that Radio Luxembourg had *mandoline* (blackjacked) the audience with the "Two Mandolins."

The tough verb sent a wave of shivers through the conservative elements of the conference.

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Germans Adopt 'Stability Program'

BONN, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The West German cabinet unanimously approved a long-pending "stability program" today to curb the Bonn republic's runaway boom and to provide for anti-cyclical tools in event of a feared recession.

Economics Minister Karl Schiller, the program's chief architect, said that one of its principal clauses will oblige federal and state governments to observe in the first half of 1970 a growth limit on public spending of 8.5 percent and a percent, respectively.

Together with a \$710 million reduction in federal debt—out of a planned \$1.18 billion—ordered under the program, the slower growth of federal spending will keep the central government's 1970

To Curb Boom, Avoid Recession

budget just under \$24.5 billion, the minister said.

The cabinet adopted Mr. Schiller's plan to stabilize the economy one day after West Germany's central bank decided against any action to tighten the credit squeeze. Observers had generally expected a hike in the bank rate, now 6 percent, to at least 7 percent.

Officials agreed that further restrictive measures of their own were not called for at present in view of the government's boom-breaking program. Mr. Schiller attended the central bankers' session in Frankfurt.

U.K. Forms Watchdog Unit to Guide Industry

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The British government today announced plans to set up a Commission of Industry and Manpower with sweeping powers to combat monopolies, control price increases and ensure the efficient use of manpower "in the light of the public interest."

The new body would also have the right to take a close and periodic look at the salaries of government ministers, members of Parliament, senior civil servants and top-bracket officials of government-owned industries.

The plan, drafted by Employment Secretary Barbara Castle, was outlined in a consultative document sent to the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry and other interested organizations for their comments. The commission is to be created some time this summer.

The new body is to result from a merging of the present Prices and Incomes Board, which has the power to delay wage or price increases for four months while they are being examined, with the Monopolies Commission.

With the new commission, the government is dropping all powers to control pay increases, but is retaining the right to control prices in certain instances.

The most sweeping changes come in the field of monopolies. Under present legislation, the government has the right to refer to the Monopolies Commission for study any firm considered to hold a dominant position in a market. This is defined as controlling at least one-third of the market.

But under the new proposals, the commission will extend its jurisdiction to all firms in a monopoly position (controlling one-third of a market) and all firms with a capital of \$44 million or more. This will bring some 400 major industrial firms and financial institutions under the new commission's scrutiny.

If the commission finds against an enterprise or a merger, the government would have the power to declare it unlawful.

Markets React

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Industrial share prices were marked down in after-hours deals and European holders of sterling became nervous.

French Seen Drawing On IMF Credit Soon

PARIS, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—French government sources say that France will probably make its second and final drawing of \$50 million under the \$300 million standby credit from the International Monetary Fund on schedule at the first half of next month.

At the time of the first drawing, of \$50 million in September, French officials disclosed that the second drawing would be made in the January or early February.

The decline in premium (overtime) pay, then a significant share of personal incomes, helps explain the steady deterioration in consumer confidence and expenditures despite the fact that unemployment remained low.

By a similar measure, the definition of a recession as a period when business suffers a decline in profits, the business community has been in recession since the first quarter of last year. That was when corporate profits after taxes peaked. Looked at over a longer period of time, profits after taxes rose substantially in 1966 but have not done so since. Business persisted nevertheless in its plans

to build new plants and buy new equipment. Its motivation couldn't be questioned. Even with sales topping out, newer and more efficient machines offered the chief hope of offsetting rising unit labor costs and thus maintaining profit margins. In the latest official government survey, businessmen said they intended to increase capital expenditures 9.7 percent this year.

These intentions were supported by two developments: A slower rate of decline in profits than in previous, post-war, downturns, and an offsetting increase in tax allowances for the writeoff of aging plant and equipment, or depreciation.

The slower rate of decline in profits could be explained largely in terms of two industries, automobiles and steel. An early model change-over last year helped maintain automobile industry profits through the third quarter. Steel was helped by a surge of foreign demand that held down imports.

Depreciation and other capital consumption allowances, meanwhile, rose quarter by quarter, just about offsetting the decline in after-tax corporate profits. Although after-tax profits have hovered around \$50 billion in the last four years, capital consumption allowances have risen from \$38.5 billion in 1966 to \$49 billion last year. This has meant a steady increase in corporate cash flow to finance new plant and equipment purchases.

These things, however, are changing. Automobile industry profits seem certain to sag in the face of declining sales and operations. Steel industry profits, affected by the decline in automobiles, should drop similarly.

At the same time, repeal of the 7 percent tax credit for the purchase of new equipment is reducing depreciation and other capital consumption allowances. It seems quite likely that the flow of corporate cash available for the purchase of new plant and equipment will fall this year.

News Analysis

Spending Outlook Casts Recession Shadow

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The chill that went through the stock market after International Business Machines Corp. reported lower fourth-quarter 1969 earnings seems likely to be repeated as more companies issue their year-end reports.

Such events may bring into question the major premise of those who foresee no recession in 1970: The belief that businessmen will persist in their plans to buy new plant and equipment.

By one measure, the commonly-accepted statistical definition of a recession as a period of no real growth for two quarters in a row, the economy already has one leg up on a recession. That was the principal import of the fourth-quarter gross national product figures, released last week, which showed a 1.03 billion annual rate of increase in the total output of goods and services—all of which represented higher prices, none of it real growth.

By another measure, the practical definition of a recession as a period when workers suffer a decline in take-home pay, large segments of the population have been in a recession for up to a year and a half. That was when industry began paying the average number of hours worked per week and when overtime pay began coming down.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio has elected William Fraser, a managing director of British Petroleum, and Monty M. Fennell, managing director of BP Exploration Ltd., to the Sohio board. Paying the way for the moves was December's vote to merge Sohio with BP Oil Corp.

General Mills has established an area headquarters for European operations in London. M.J. Ferris, a General Mills vice-president and chief executive officer of the Smiths food group, has been named chairman of U.K. Europe, the designation of the new office. G.C. Gains, also vice-president and formerly in Brussels as managing director of General Mills' European operation, becomes managing director of the new office.

German Steel Tie Approved

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (WP).—The European Commission today gave Western German steel giants the go-ahead for an important concentration program.

At the same time, the commission fined 25 as yet unidentified German steel firms \$139,000 for infringing the market's anti-trust regulations.

August Thyssen-Hütte and Mannesmann will set up a new company, Mannesmann-Rohrwerke, to re-group their pipe construction operations. The agreement also allows Thyssen to reinforce its position for rolled steel, which Mannesmann will produce. Mannesmann will concentrate on supplying the new company with material for pipes.

Although together they have a 26 percent share of the EEC's and 50 percent of the German market for pipes, officials have decided the new plans were not an abuse of its position.

The commission fined the 25 firms for establishing a cartel in the iron and steel scrap market for several years up to 1969.

Mobil Oil Earnings Up 6% in 1969

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. reported today a fourth-quarter slowing in its profit growth, to a 5.3 percent gain from the 8 percent increase in the first nine months of the year, and in the year as a whole.

Revenue growth also declined, to 6 percent in the fourth quarter compared with 8.5 percent for the year as a whole.

Earnings in the last quarter of the year rose to \$124.7 million, or \$1.39 a share, from \$118.4 million, \$1.17 a share, in the year-ago period on revenue of \$1.98 billion, up from \$1.87 billion.

Total 1969 profits came to \$456.4 million, or \$4.50 a share, compared with \$430.7 million, \$4.26 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped to \$7.55 billion from the year before's \$7.09 billion.

Profits for the year do not include writeoffs from the sale of fertilizer assets to Swift and Co. and withdrawal from the U.S. retail fertilizer business, which would bring net down to \$434.4 million, or \$4.28 a share, for the year.

Alcoa

Aluminum Company of America reported today a 17 percent surge in net profits for 1969 and credited it to better returns from extensive real estate and foreign investments.

In the fourth quarter, however, the net gain eased to 15 percent, for profits of \$34.1 million, or \$1.56 a share, compared with \$29.5 million, \$1.34 a share, in the year-earlier period.

In the year as a whole, net rose to \$122.4 million, \$5.58 a share, from \$104.7 million, \$4.75 a share, in 1968.

Revenue gains picked up in the fourth quarter, to 16 percent compared with 15 percent for the year as a whole. The quarter's revenue rose to \$398.3 million from 1968's \$343.5 million while full-year revenue totaled \$1.55 billion, up from \$1.35 billion the year before.

Xerox

Xerox Corp. said today that its business has not been materially affected by a general slowing in U. S. economic activity and said 1970 "will be another good year for Xerox" with "continued opportunities for good growth in the years ahead."

The company wound up the year with a 25 percent earnings gain, with a total profit of \$161.4 mil-

Alcoa Reports 17% Profit Jump

tion, or \$2.08 a share, compared with \$128.95 million, \$1.66 a share, in 1968. Revenues in the year rose 21 percent to \$1.48 billion from \$1.23 billion a year earlier.

The profit gain was down slightly from the 28 percent hike reported in the first nine months of the year. No fourth-quarter figures were immediately available, but by implication, the profit gain then was 32 percent.

One considerable boost for the U. S. firm was its British affiliate, Bank Xerox Ltd., which turned in a 45 percent profit gain for Xerox to \$35.06 million up from \$24.23 million, on a 31 percent revenue gain to \$299.2 million from \$228.5 million.

Armco Steel

Armco Steel Co. reported today a solid, 19 percent hike in fourth-quarter profits, which enabled it to turn in a 2.3 percent earnings gain for the year.

Fourth-quarter net jumped to \$27.33 million, or 85 cents a share, from \$23.03 million, 79 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

For 1969 as a whole, profits edged up to \$90.03 million, \$3.10 a share, from \$88.01 million, \$2.98 a share, in 1968.

Revenue gains showed a similar pattern, with a fourth-quarter jump of 18 percent to \$372.3 million from \$314.5 million and a full-year gain of 5 percent to \$1.45 billion from \$1.38 billion.

Armco said "increases in the costs of construction, transportation and raw materials squeezed profits out" in the steel side of the firm's business.

Reynolds Metals

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Reynolds Metals, the No. 2 U.S. aluminum producer, increased fourth-quarter earnings by 80.4 percent and annual profits by 83.9 percent, according to a statement issued yesterday in Richmond, Va.

The results reflected substantially larger sales, which exceeded the \$1 billion mark for the first time in 1969, and the recovery from the 66-day aluminum industry strike that began June 30, 1968.

The company said it also bene-

fit from its six-year, \$500 million improvement and expansion programs and improved prices.

Fourth-quarter net profits rose to \$61.59 million, or 94 cents a share, from \$37.7 million, or 47 cents a share, in the 1968 final quarter. Sales were up 32.2 percent to \$371.29 million from \$280.89 million.

Net profit for the year amounted to \$55.09 million, or \$3.08 a share, compared with \$29.64 million, or \$1.55 a share, in 1968.

Earnings last year were exceeded only by the 1966 record net of \$64.23 million.

Net sales reached \$1.01 billion, or 30 percent more than the peak volume of \$783.75 million set in 1968.

Raytheon Co.

Raytheon Co. reported today a 19 percent surge in net profits for 1969 and credited it to better returns from extensive real estate and foreign investments.

In the fourth quarter, however, the net gain eased to 15 percent, for profits of \$34.1 million, or \$1.56 a share, compared with \$29.5 million, \$1.34 a share, in the year-earlier period.

In the year as a whole, net rose to \$122.4 million, \$5.58 a share, from \$104.7 million, \$4.75 a share, in 1968.

Norton Simon

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Mr. Littman Is 32

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Owing to a typographical error, the age of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new director of European productions Robert Littman came out as 42 in yesterday's editions. Mr. Littman is 32 years old. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

AT&T Drops To New Low; N.Y. List Up

Telephone Responding To Financing Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—American Telephone slipped 5 8/16 to 48 3/8, ticking off a new low since mid-1968 in the final minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange today, as the most widely-owned U.S. stock responded to plans for a mammoth financing.

But the rest of the market displayed a generally firm tone as pollution-control stocks paced group gains, thanks to an assist from President Nixon's State of the Union speech.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving ahead for the third straight day, climbed 3.53 to 786.10.

With individual issues displaying greater bounce in response to favorable news, volume rose to 11.05 million shares from the preceding session's 9.88 million shares.

No Trading

Telephone did not trade yesterday when investors were given a chance to evaluate terms of a newly-announced \$3.1 billion financing—generally thought the largest in corporate history.

Telephone opened today at 48 1/2, down 1/2 from its previous close, on a block of 61,500 shares. At 48 1/2, AT&T equaled its previous 1969 low. During the session the price fluctuated between 48 1/2 and 49 until the closing minutes, when a total of only 600 shares on four trades appeared on the tape at 49 3/8. The record price was 75 in 1964.

Gulf Oil, unchanged at 28, paced turnover on 231,100 shares. Telephone, No. 2 on the active list, traded a total of 209,500 shares.

Telex, high on the active roster, continued as the star stock of 1970 so far. It jumped 4 5/8 to 151 1/2 after selling at a new high of 152 1/2.

A producer of computer peripheral equipment, Telex has soared 81 points this month. In 1965 it sold as low as 3 3/8. The recent ascent has been fueled by sharply higher earnings and rumors of a possible stock split.

Avon Disenchantment

Avon Products, however, was a market favorite that went the other way. It plummeted 7 1/2—the session's largest point loss—to 169.

Several pollution control issues that have made recent gains fell back from their day's high. Zurn Industries was unchanged at 34 3/4 after an earlier two-point gain.

Others in the group to close with gains included Universal Oil Products, up 1 at 29 3/8, American Air Filter 3 1/4 at 56, Joy Manufacturing 1 5/8 to 44 7/8 and Aqua Chem 3 1/4 to 63 1/2. After the market closed, Coca Cola said it plans to acquire Aqua Chem.

Alloys Unlimited, which had sales of \$142.1 million for the year ended Aug. 31, produces materials, alloys and sub-components.

Plessey Ltd., for the last fiscal year ended June 30, had sales of \$428 million.

Fisher fell 4 to 109 after reporting fourth-quarter earnings slightly ahead of the 1968 quarter. Other drug issues were generally firm, with Searle gaining 2 1/8 to 40 1/4.

Essex to Be Absorbed by U.S. Plywood

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, one of nation's leading forest products concerns, announced yesterday it has agreed to acquire Essex International for stock valued at about \$385 million.

The proposed acquisition, which already has been approved by directors of both companies, would result in Essex becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Plywood.

Essex manufactures wire and cable products for various industries. In 1968, the company earned \$27.5 million on sales of \$425 million.

Essex shareholders are to receive for each of their common shares 1.3 shares of U.S. Plywood plus 0.15 of a share of a new series of U.S. Plywood \$2.12 convertible preference stock.

Each new preference share will be convertible into one share of common.

For each Essex \$2.84 preferred share, holders will receive one share of a new series of U.S. Plywood \$2.84 convertible preference stock.

Each of these will be convertible into 1.3 shares of the company's common stock plus 0.15 of a share of the new U.S. Plywood \$2.12 convertible preference stock.

Flessey Alloys Unlimited

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Flessey Ltd., the U.K. electronics firm, said today it has signed a letter of intent to combine Alloys Unlimited Inc. through its 81 percent-owned U.S. subsidiary, Plessey Inc.

Terms call for Plessey to issue 37 million shares of common stock, valued at \$188 million, on the basis of seven shares for one Alloys share.

Plessey Inc. in turn will issue sufficient stock to Plessey Ltd to increase the British firm's interest from 81 to 98 percent.

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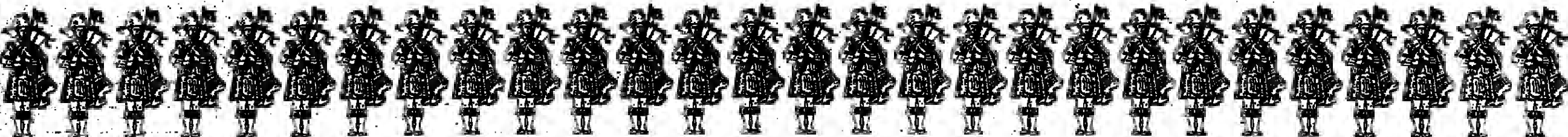
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The 100 Pipers Legend.

Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play.

That's a lot of Pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.



100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.

100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.

— 1969-70 — Stocks and							— 1969-70 — Stocks and							— 1969-70 — Stocks and						
Div.		in 2		100s.		Net	Div.		in 2		100s.		Net	Div.		in 3		100s.		Net
High	Low	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

(Continued on next page)

Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1969

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THOMAS G. AYERS
President,
Commonwealth Edison Company

EDWARD F. BLETNER
Vice Chairman of the Board

JOSEPH L. BLOCK
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Inland Steel Company

GAYLORD DONNELLEY
Chairman of the Board,
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company

JOHN E. DRICK
President

GAYLORO A. FREEMAN, JR.
Chairman of the Board

WILLIAM B. GRAHAM
President,
Baxter Laboratories, Inc.

JOHN D. GRAY
President,
Hart Schaffner & Marx

ROBERT P. GWINN
President,
Sunbeam Corporation

BEN W. HEINEMAN
President,
Northwest Industries, Inc.

ROBERT S. INGERSOLL
Chairman,
Borg-Warner Corporation

HOMER J. LIVINGSTON
Chairman of the Executive Committee

BROOKS McCORMICK
President,
International Harvester Company

LOUIS W. MENK
President,
Northern Pacific Railway Company

GOROON M. METCALF
Chairman of the Board,
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

JAMES F. OATES, JR.
Director,
The Equitable Life Assurance
Society of the United States

PETER G. PETERSON
Chairman of the Board,
Bell & Howell Company

WILLIAM WOOD PRINCE
President,
F. H. Prince & Co., Inc.

GERALD A. SIVAGE
President,
Marshall Field & Company

ROBERT D. STUART, JR.
President,
The Quaker Oats Company

JOHN E. SWEARINGEN
Chairman of the Board,
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

CHARLES R. WALGREEN, JR.
Chairman of the Board,
Walgreen Co.

GEORGE B. YOUNG
Attorney

HONORARY DIRECTORS

JAMES S. FORGAN
Former Vice Chairman of the Board

WALTER M. HEYMANN
Former Vice Chairman of the Board

HERBERT V. PROCHNOW
Former Vice Chairman of the Board

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WALTER M. HEYMANN
 Former Vice Chairman of the
HERBERT V. PROCHNOW
 Former President

Former President

were pledged to secure
red or permitted by law.

Brussels Branch
Avenue des Arts

Milan Branch
Via Broletto 13

First Chicago International Banking Corp.
1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1025-1026.

Market Summary

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Ford, Chrysler Output To Be Cut Back Again

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Production schedules were halted again today by the strike of the United Automobile Workers.

[illegible]

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

1969-70 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	Net First High Low Last Chgs	1969-70 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	Net First High Low Last Chgs	1969-70 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	Net First High Low Last Chgs
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[illegible]

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Blyth & Co., Inc.	Drexel Harriman Ripley <small>Incorporated</small>
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	Glore Forgan, Wm. R. Staats Inc.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Salomon Brothers & Hutzler
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	Wertheim & Co.
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Price Jan. 19, 1970: U.S. \$147.
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**For the Investor
who requires a
worldwide viewpoint**

International Stock Price Indices
Percentage of change December 31, 1968–November 28, 1969

UNITED STATES +13.9
JAPAN +29.0
EUROSYNDICAT +8.2
GERMANY +13.3
UNITED KINGDOM +23.8
NETHERLANDS +3.1
ITALY +17.4
FRANCE +25.1

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Members New York Stock Exchange
and other principal securities exchanges

We are pleased to announce that
Kenneth Barnhart
has been elected to our
Board of Directors

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Corporation**

Established mutual fund organization with top performing
International Real Estate Investment Fund seeks qualified
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cash
prices in primary markets as re-
ported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit. Year ago

FOODS

Wheat 2 red bush \$1.87 1/2 \$1.87 1/2

Wheat 2 hard a.s. do 1.83 1/2 1.83 1/2

Corn 2 yellow do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Oats 2 white do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Rye 2 Western a.s. do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Coconut oil 1 lb 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Coffee 4 Santos lb 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

TEXTILES

Princeton 64-80 35% do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

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Wheat 2 red bush \$1.87 1/2 \$1.87 1/2

Wheat 2 hard a.s. do 1.83 1/2 1.83 1/2

Corn 2 yellow do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Oats 2 white do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Rye 2 Western a.s. do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Coconut oil 1 lb 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Coffee 4 Santos lb 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

TEXTILES

Princeton 64-80 35% do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Princeton 64-80 35% do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

Princeton 64-80 35% do 1.84 1/2 1.84 1/2

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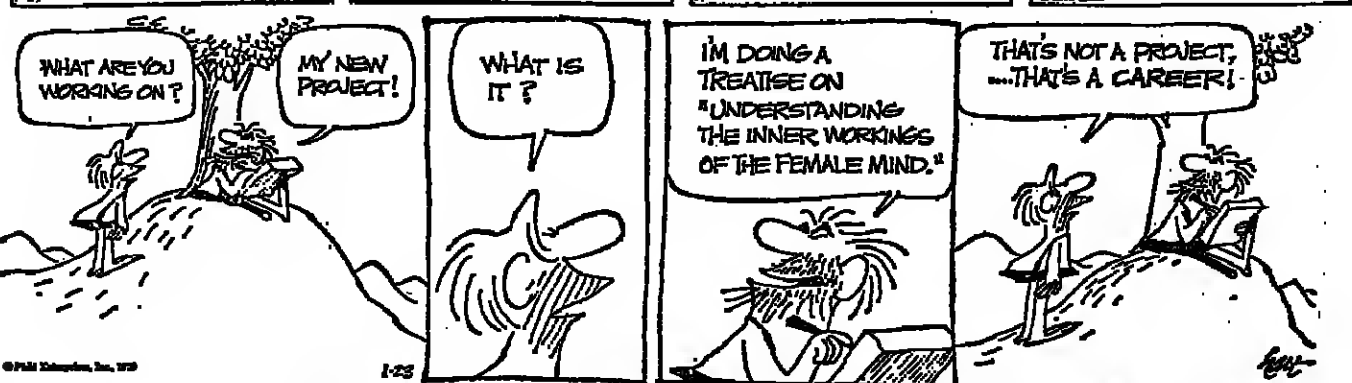
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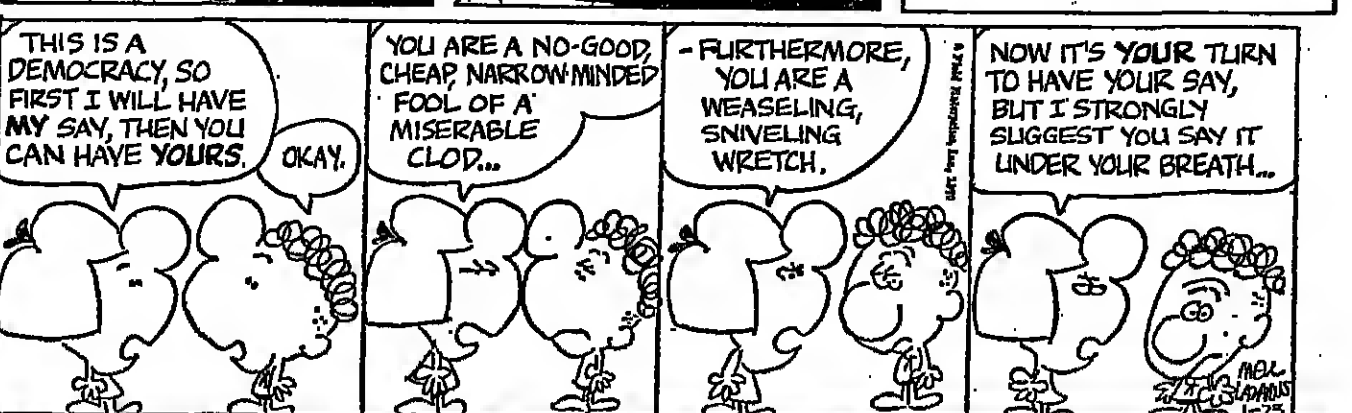
L.I.L. ABNEE



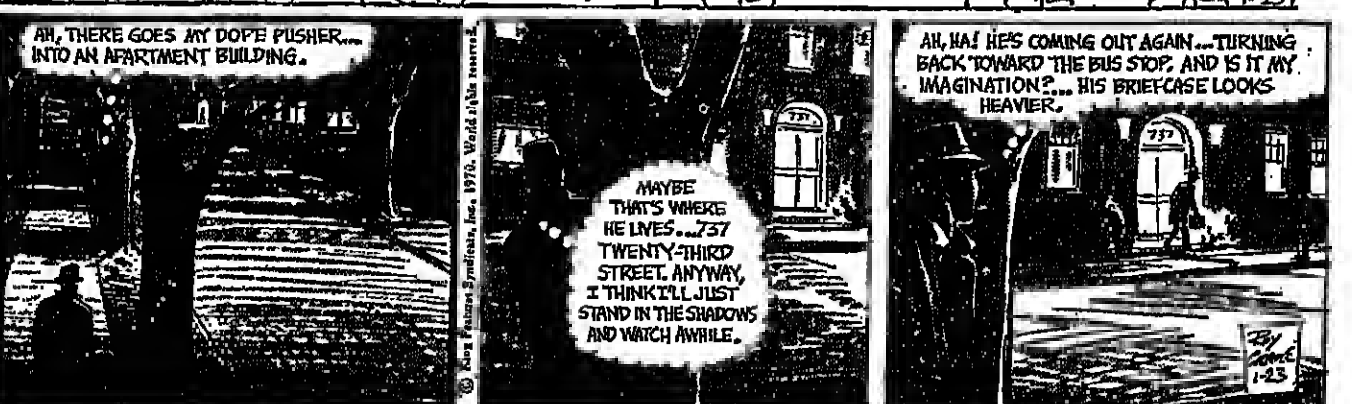
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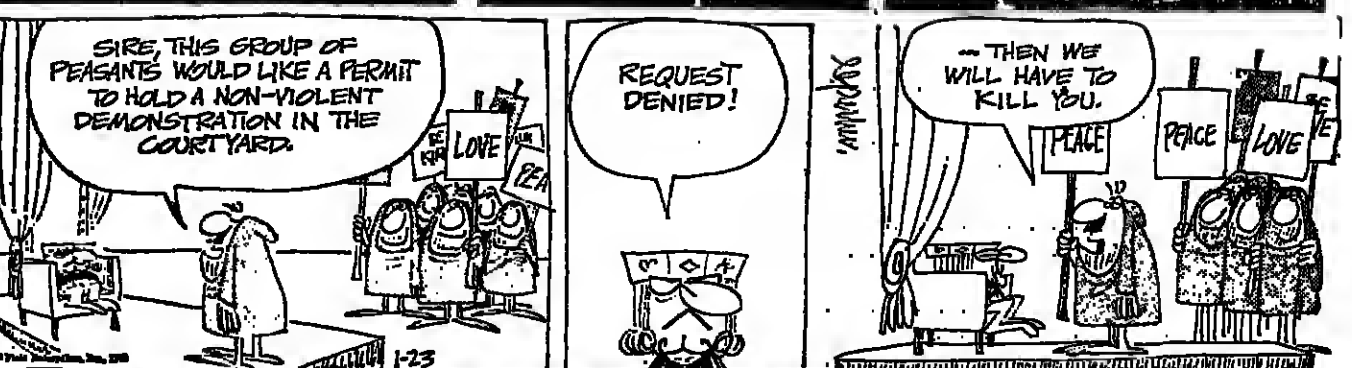
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POOD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North's wealth of aces and tens would have justified an opening no-trump bid. He would then have become the declarer in three no-trump and would have had no trouble after the normal lead of a small spade from East.

After the inferior opening of one club, East overruled one spade and South jumped to two no-trump. He reached three no-trump, and West led the spade nine.

South could count six tricks in the black suits, and had to develop three in the red suits before East could make use of his spades. The declarer ducked the opening lead, partly in the hope that the lead was a singleton, and partly with the idea of preventing a spade continuation eventually if a heart finesse lost to West.

The plan failed. West continued a spade, and South won in dummy and ran the heart jack. West won with the queen and could not continue spades. But his diamond shift was fatal. South ducked, and East was able to win and establish his spades while he still had the heart ace as an entry.

South should have assumed that East held both the heart ace and the diamond king to justify his overall of one spade. On this basis, the first spade trick must be won to preserve the spade ten as a throw-in card.

Suppose South wins the first trick with the spade king and plays four rounds of clubs, ending in the dummy. East has to make two discards, and one of them will be a diamond. If he parts with a spade, South can establish a diamond trick and make his contract.

The best East can do, therefore, is to discard a heart. When a heart is led from dummy, he can put up the heart ace and play the spade queen. But South can then win, cash the heart king, and exit with a spade. At the finish, East must lead away from his diamond king, and the contract is made.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ A 10 4
 ♥ J 10 6
 ♦ A 8 6
 ♣ A Q 10 7

EAST
 ♠ Q J 8 8 2
 ♥ A 2
 ♦ K 9 3
 ♣ 6 4

SOUTH
 ♠ K 7 5
 ♥ K 9 5
 ♦ Q 1 4
 ♣ K J 5 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass West led the spade nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

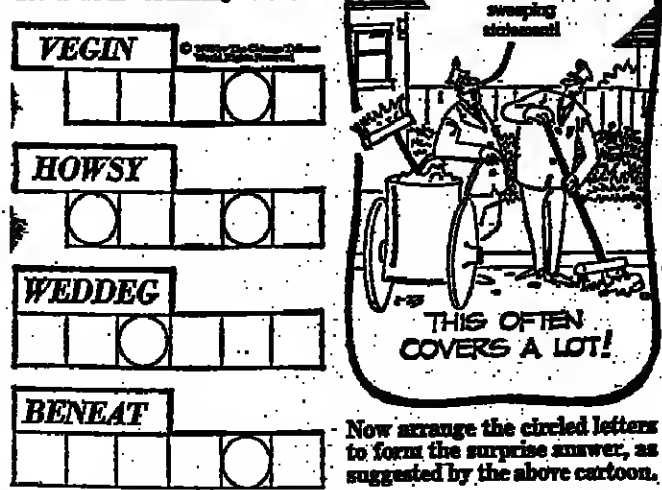
ASST	RIFFS	LAPP
COPA	ENIAL	OVAL
TREK	QUEEN	NOIVE
SINIGURE	GLIDED	
CURITE	RENT	
TEEPICE	PORKIES	
HER	ERELIC	SOULE
ERIA	SARTIS	CLIMA
RIASIS	YINTS	NAT
SENTINEL	ALIGINS	
EYES	SKOWS	
MAIDIAS	FADEOUTS	
GREENITHUMB	UGRO	
LOIHE	LEWY	LALID
SOSIO	EWERS	DRGS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: TWILL BOOTY KNIGHT JETMAN
 Answer: What the frustrated artist drew--A BLANK

BOOKS

BETWEEN THE BULLET AND THE LIA
 American Volunteers in the Spanish Civil War
 By Cecil Eby, Holt Rinehart & Winston. 342 pp. \$

CRUSADE ON THE LEFT
 The Lincoln Battalion in the Spanish War
 By Robert A. Rosenstone. Pegasus. 415 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Hugh Thomas

THE Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 remains amazingly alive with controversy. Sometimes the dispute affects individuals: Was Joe Dallet shot in the back; was Dave Doran a murderer; was Oliver Law a coward? These questions can be asked of individuals within the group of international volunteers of any country, not just the volunteers of the American Abraham Lincoln Battalion. Sometimes the quarrels affect great issues and their historians: Was the Republican cause damaged more by Communist arrogance and insensitivity or by anarchist discipline, utopianism and terror? Thus Norman Chomsky, in his recent denunciation of North American "imperialism," "American Power and the New Mandarins," devotes about 60 pages (out of 120 in the Penguin edition, 320) to what he conceives to be biased and anti-anarchist historical interpretation on the part of Gabriel Jackson of Princeton and myself.

"Jackson," Mr. Chomsky tells us, in his self-righteous way, "makes little attempt to disguise his antipathy towards the forces of popular revolution in Spain or their goals," without, however, realizing that he himself has been suborned into accepting the fallacy that the "forces of popular revolution" were uniquely anarcho-syndicalist.

In these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that books and articles on the Spanish Civil War appear still in unbelievable numbers. There must already be almost as many studies of the International Brigades as there were volunteers, and here now are two brand-new books on the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, the group of U.S. citizens who volunteered to fight for liberty in Spain. Both these books are careful and conscientious studies. Their authors are intelligent and liberal.

Mr. Eby, a professor of English at the University of Michigan and author of "The Siege of Alcazar," seems to me to have done more work. He writes with far more gusto than Mr. Rosenstone, associate professor of history at the California Institute of Technology. The former, admittedly, seems to regard every badly barrack room song of the members of the Lincoln Battalion as worthy of recording, but that perhaps can be put down to excess of enthusiasm. He has a really terrible story to tell, and he does it with candor and generosity.

Between January, 1937, and November, 1938, about 3,000 North Americans went to fight for the Spanish Republic. They were mostly brave and idealistic young men in search of adventure. Seamen and students headed the professional groupings. Most, but not all, were Communists before they went. Their journey to Spain was

Mr. Thomas is author of "Spanish Civil War," a view was written for World, Literary supplies The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD By Will

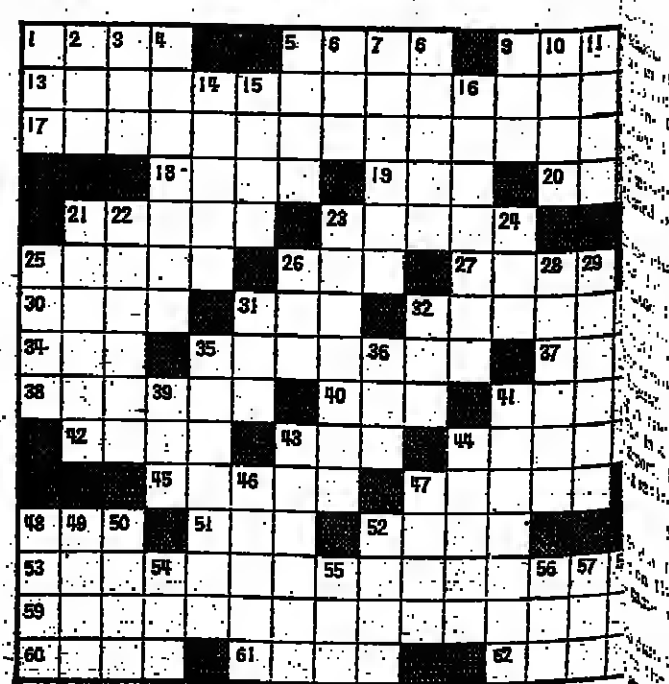
ACROSS

1 Greek god
 5 Military cap
 9 Type of soil
 13 Management
 17 Wells Fargo, T.W.A., etc.
 18 Ex
 19 Born in France
 20 Vast amount
 21 Old Greek festival
 22 Wayside shrub
 23 Music maker
 26 Do fancywork
 27 Track meet event
 30 Harness part
 31 Calico coin
 32 N. Y. Representative
 34 Baba
 35 Displayed in a showery way
 37 Rubber tree
 38 Time interval
 40 Zuyder
 41 Police problem
 42 Pshaw!
 43 Kitchen utensil
 44 Realities
 45 Scat

DOWN

47 Tiny insects
 48 Greek letter
 51 Poetic contraction
 52 Bank of type
 53 Stroke for Weissmuller
 59 Large Arctic fish
 60 Post Teasdale
 61 And lang
 62 Woman with a

21 Tradesman
 22 Site of Mark Twain's grave
 23 Big name of Portugal
 24 Western of Abbott
 25 Below
 26 Rock pin
 27 Artificial situation
 28 Spartan soldier
 31 Sack
 32 Letter
 33 Soaks as if
 35 Side entrance
 36 Room
 39 Isn't
 43 Longshot
 44 Small bird
 46 Ducks
 47 Belgian city
 48 Labels
 49 Emanation
 50 Customer
 52 Loss vigor
 53 Beverage
 55 Tourist hat
 56 Constellation
 57 Parts of the
 58 W. W. II era



French Take Next 6 Places in Slalom

All or Nothing, Kiki Wins It All

GERVAIS, France, Jan. 22 (UPI)—Kiki Cutler won the special of the St. Gervais Grand Prix slalom with an all-or-nothing effort that helped pump winning back into the U.S. team.

Miss Cutler, third after the first leg, won the second leg, a second ahead of David Lafforgue of France. Miss Lafforgue finished second, ahead of teammates Florence Steiner, Annie Farnes, Françoise Mauch, Britt Lafforgue and Isabelle Mir.

"I attacked in the first leg, but I was handicapped at the end by a broken baton. In the second leg I probably played double or nothing," she said.

Another all-out American effort in the second heat didn't turn out so well. That was by Marilyn Cochran, who was fourth after the first leg. On the second, she ran into a pole on the 13th of the 50 gates and dropped out with a badly bruised nose.

"All the girls have been hoping for Kiki to win," said head U.S. women's coach Dennis Agee.

Besides Miss Cutler, only Karen Budge of Jackson, Wyo., made the top ten. Miss Budge was ninth.

Two of the leading U.S. girls, Judy Nagel and Barbara Cochran, fell. But Julie Wolcott of Underhill Center, Vt., placed 12th with the best slalom she has run in some time, Agee said.

Susan Corcock of Seattle went the wrong way into a hairpin, lost almost a second, but still placed 17th. Rosemarie of Warren, Vt., had a "too conservative" second run, but finished 18th.

Michelle Jacot of France, the World Cup leader, fell in the first heat.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Kiki Cutler, U.S. 1:23.54
2. Françoise Mauch, France 1:23.54
3. Florence Steiner, France 1:23.57
4. Annie Farnes, France 1:23.57
5. Britt Lafforgue, France 1:24.11
6. Julie Wolcott, U.S. 1:24.44
7. Barbara Cochran, U.S. 1:24.44
8. Berni Miller, Austria 1:25.20
9. Karen Budge, U.S. 1:25.20
10. Gina Mathern, Austria 1:25.20

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Michelle Jacot, France 1:23.54
2. Françoise Mauch, France 1:23.54
3. Florence Steiner, France 1:23.57
4. Annie Farnes, France 1:23.57
5. Barbara Cochran, U.S. 1:24.11
6. Julie Wolcott, U.S. 1:24.44
7. Berni Miller, Austria 1:24.44
8. Karen Budge, U.S. 1:25.20
9. Gina Mathern, Austria 1:25.20
10. Anna Farnes, France 1:25.20

Fred Wins Yugoslav Slalom

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 22 (AP)—Fred Krieger, 29, of Switzerland today won the Yugoslav Cup slalom with a time of 1:15.8 seconds for the two runs.

Eans Ronge of Norway was second and third was Dumeng Giovannoli of Switzerland. Giovannoli yesterday won the giant slalom here, which counted for the World Cup. Today's slalom did not count toward the cup.

NHL Result

Wednesday Night

Pittsburgh 5, Oakland 3 (Schickel 2, Pratt; Menden, Langston) (Penguins get 2 goals in last 20 minutes to take 4-2 lead; 2 goals in fourth period.)

America's Sweetheart—Kiki Cutler on her way winning Saint-Gervais slalom yesterday.

et, Slow Court Helps Crealy

Spet Smith in Australia Open

HELVETIA, Jan. 22 (UPI)—Australian tennis player Dick Crealy took advantage of a slow court today to upset the No. 1 U.S. player, Arthur Ashe, in the first round of the Australian Open tennis championship.

Crealy, 24, a 14-12 record, recently replaced Arthur Ashe as the No. 1 U.S. player, and was expected to have little trouble against Crealy.

American prestige was only partly restored when Dennis Ralston won the Australian Open tennis championship by defeating Ashe in the final.

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SOFT CURVE—Monte Carlo Rally competitor splashes spectators at an Alpine bend.

Weather Holds Key to Rally Finale

MONTÉ CARLO, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The weather tonight held the key to the final stage of the 59th Monte Carlo Rally, held during the night in the mountains behind the city.

The Porsche works team, trying for a record third-straight victory and led by 1969 winner Bjorn Waldegard of Sweden, had three cars in the first four as the teams tackled the 650 kilometers (400 miles) with its seven special time sections that would decide the winner.

Long intruder on a Porsche sweep was the surviving French Alpine Renault of Jean-Pierre Nicolas in second place, 1 minute 32 seconds behind the 37-year-old Swedish farmer. The third and fourth-

place Porsche were driven by Fredman Gerard Larsson and Sweden's Ake Andersson, respectively.

Nicolas cut the gap by ten seconds after the first special section tonight. Waldegard lost time on the stage because of a broken throttle, but it was quickly repaired.

The circular mountain course over which the 59 cars would battle for 12 hours was dry, favoring the more powerful 2.2-liter German cars. Several sections were very icy and one—the Col de Turini with its 118 hairpin bends—had snow.

But it was not believed enough to allow Nicolas's lighter car to get the upper hand. "I am hoping it will rain or snow tonight," Nicolas said. "It's my only chance."

Although menacing black clouds today hung over Monte Carlo, local weather "experts" at Sospel, a mountain village through which the cars will pass, predicted a fine night.

Factory cars were expected to change tires at least 15 times as road conditions altered from section to section. Porsche made a wrong choice of tires on the second stage yesterday and that allowed Nicolas to take second place.

"The choice of the right tire on the right section is absolutely critical," said Briton John Davenport, who was lying fifth with Finn Simo Lampinen in a Lancia.

In sixth position lay the all-British entry of Roger Clark and Jim Porter in a Ford Escort twin cam.

ABA Results

Wednesday Night

Los Angeles 101, New Orleans 96 (Stone 24, Workman 19; S. Jones 22, Robinson 20).

Indiana 97, Kentucky 98 (Brown, Nolley 25; Dampier, Carter 21).

West Germans Pace 2-Man Bob Trials

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (UPI)—West Germany, Austria and Italy are expected to battle for the 1970 two-man bobsled world championships here this weekend.

The West German teams have turned in the fastest times in training, but the Austrians, Italians and Swiss are only split seconds behind. Switzerland and Romania are rated the best outsiders.

The fastest times have been clocked by Wolfgang Zimmerer and Peter Utzschneider of West Germany, followed by the German duo of Horst Floth and Peppi Bader.

Louisville Edges Wichita State; Bonnies Tounce De Paul

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Henry Bacon and Mike Grosso led Louisville to a 59-58 victory over Wichita State last night and set up Saturday's showdown between the Missouri Valley Conference leaders—6-0 Drake and 4-0 Louisville.

Grosso, a 6-foot-9 center and notoriously poor foul shooter, sank two free throws with 32 seconds left for the winning margin. The Louisville lead was 58-57.

Bacon stole the ball in the closing seconds as Wichita maneuvered for the last shot.

Grosso was high-point man for the winners with 15 and Bacon added 14. The big center clicked on seven of eight free throws in the second half as the teams battled through nine ties and ten lead changes. Freeston Garrison with the last shot of Tuesday night's game, a 42-41 halftime lead. Bob Lander, the Bonnies' 6-11 center, scored 26 points and pulled down 22 rebounds.

Penn, 13-1, built a 37-27 halftime lead as Bob Morse scored 16 of his 23 points. Temple closed to within 5, but Corky Calhoun made a free throw and a jump shot to protect Penn's second victory in the Philadelphia City series, the first time the Quakers have won that many in four seasons.

Computer Film Producer Ponders a Rerun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP)—As the last bonded courier from the Joyce Expediting Co. trudges toward South Miami with the last copy of Tuesday night's "super fight" between Rocky Marciano and Muhammad Ali, the only people who seem to understand what happened are the promoters: they made money.

Approximately 5,500 of the 6,000 seats available at theaters here were sold at \$5 a head despite enough sleet, snow and general inclement weather to inhibit Nanook of the North. That made the total take here over \$27,000.

Murry Woroner, the brain behind the computer, reported that "terrible weather" hurt his take nationwide. "We made some money," he conceded, "but I don't know whether it was one dollar or thousands."

Despite the cold, theaters in New York reported 80 to 90 percent capacity, more than 7,000 turned out in the Boston Garden where a live card preceded the film. Dallas reported a sellout despite bad weather, while Mobile ran only 50 percent for the same reason.

Woroner, who had pledged in advance that there would be only one showing of his masterpiece, now appears to be weakening.

"We've had a lot of complaints," he said, "from people who bought tickets and then couldn't get to the show because of bad weather. So we're thinking about what we might do."

All who never lost a fight when he was known as Cassius Clay, reacted stoically to his knockout by the undefeated Marciano in 57 seconds of the 13th round of their scheduled 15-rounder.

"It takes a good champion to lose like that," Ali said after watching the film in Philadelphia. "Of course I care that I lost, but it was just a make-believe, fictional fight. I'm sorry Rocky was here to see it, he wanted to see it bad."

Ali apparently enjoyed the fight up to its sudden ending—he told one reporter "that's fighting up there, and real good camera action"—and admitted that the computer result "destroyed my image." But he should be cheered by his share of the receipts.

As far as returning to the ring, he reiterated that he "will never fight again. From now on, I'm going to concentrate on my religion. The people would like to see me fight, but the boxing officials and the politicians haven't got the guts."

'Interleague' Trading

Cards Deal Johnson

For Oilers' Beathard

HOUSTON, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The Houston Oilers traded their No. 1 quarterback, Pete Beathard, to St. Louis for the Cardinals' No. 2 quarterback, Charlie Johnson, and a defensive back, Robert Atkins, yesterday.

Johnson, a nine-year pro from New Mexico State, will be replacing coach Wally Lemm, who coached him in St. Louis from 1962 to 1965.

Lemm said he hoped Johnson would solve the quarterback problem that has plagued him since he came to Houston in 1966.

"I do not represent Johnson as a superman," Lemm said, "but from my experience with him, he is one of the finest quarterbacks from the standpoint of field generalship, leadership and throwing the ball that I have ever seen."

The trade was the first major deal since the American and National Football Leagues merged and the interconference trading period started Monday.

Beathard Expected to Go

The trading of Beathard was expected after the Oilers' owner, Bud Adams, criticized his performance in the AFL semifinal playoff game with Oakland, which the Oilers lost, 56-7.

The Oilers also were disappointed with the performance of Parr, who was an all-pro cornerback in 1968, but whose play fell off last year following a salary dispute.

Parr, 27, a 20-year-old and a graduate of Wichita State, played with the Denver Broncos and the San Diego Chargers before coming to the Oilers in 1967.

Beathard, 27, was the No. 1 draft choice of the Kansas City Chiefs in 1968, and came to the Oilers in 1967 in a trade involving defensive tackle Ernie Ladd.

Atkins, 24, a graduate of Grambling, was the second draft choice of the Cardinals in 1968. He was a regular as a rookie but missed most of last season while in the Army.

Johnson, who was displaced by Jim Hart as the Cardinals' No. 1 quarterback last season, has completed 1,030 of 2,047 passes for 14,918 yards and 108 touchdowns since coming into the league in 1961.

Packers Get Bears' Pick

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 22 (UPI)—The Green Bay Packers got the rights to the second pick in the pro football draft of college players yesterday in a trade that sent Lee Roy Caffey, Elijah Pitts and Bob Hyland to the Chicago Bears.

In Chicago, the Bears announced a recent trade in which they dealt an offensive tackle, Rufus Mayes, their No. 1 draft pick last year, to the Cincinnati Bengals for two defensive linemen, Bill Staley and Harry Gunner. Staley was the Bengals' No. 2 choice in the 1968 draft.

Chicago had won the right to draft second by finishing in a tie with the Pittsburgh Steelers for the poorest record in 1969. The Steelers won a coin toss, giving them the first choice in the draft next week.

Hyland was a first-round selection of the Packers after graduating from Boston College in 1967. He started several games as a rookie at center and last year was given a solid chance to win a starting guard spot. Bill Luck beat him out and Hyland spent the year as a reserve behind Luck and Ken Bowman at center.

Caffey, 29, had been a starting linebacker for the Packers since arriving from the Philadelphia Eagles in a trade involving Earl Grogan and Jim Ringo in 1964.

Pitts, 32, was a surprise with the Packers after being picked in the 13th round of the 1961 draft. He had apparently won a starting berth in 1967 when he lost the Achilles tendon of his foot and was sidelined the rest of the season.

He returned in 1968—again as a backup runner—and in 1969 he saw little action as the Packers gave a full shot to their young running backs.

Saints Acquire Center

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The New Orleans Saints got a reserve center, Frank Marchlewski, from the Los Angeles Rams yesterday in exchange for a draft choice. Marchlewski, a 240-pound product of the University of Minnesota, was drafted in the fifth round by the Rams in 1965, then went to Atlanta where he was the starting center for two seasons. He was traded back to the Rams in 1968 and was a reserve last season.

Lakers Get Tresvant

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 22 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Lakers yesterday purchased forward John Tresvant from the Seattle SuperSonics for an undisclosed amount of money. The 6-foot-7 six-year veteran, 30, had been sought by the Lakers because National Basketball Association statistics showed he has been particularly effective against the Chicago Bulls and Phoenix Suns, the teams Los Angeles is battling for a place in the Western Division playoffs.

Crosby Golf May Be Swinging in the Rain

By Lincoln A. Werden

PERLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 22 (NYT)—The shops in nearby Carmel are selling "Crosby boots," a team of meteorologists predicts rain during the next four days. These are regarded as typical portraits for the \$125,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur golf tournament, which begins today.

The three picturesque and renowned Monterey Peninsula courses—Pebble Beach, Spyglass Hill and Cypress Point—are heavy from recent downpours. The fairway grasses are long because it has been impossible to mow them during the last nine days. But 158 amateurs are, nevertheless, eager to participate as part of the 168 top professionals in this 29th team event.

Notwithstanding an entry fee of \$300 and the inconvenience of atrocious weather that customarily accompanies this unusual competition, there were 9,412 amateurs seeking the 48 places open by invitation this year. Bing Crosby follows a formula of replacing 48 in the field each year, with a carryover of 120 completing the amateur roster.

Why are the amateurs so eager to compete? "They are compensating," suggested Jan McNab, a Texas oilman who is a 5-handicap golfer.

"I like golf and we don't see courses like these in Texas. Actually, the weather supplies the challenge, too. And, of course, I like it because I meet many friends here again."

McNab's partner is Doug Ford, the former Masters champion who won here in 1962 after a snowstorm. "Actually, I think conditions now are tougher than 1962," said Ford. "The fairway grass is so much heavier than the rough and there are pools of water on many of the holes."

The amateurs include such sports stars and entertainers as Sandy Koufax, Bill Rigney, Alvin Dark, Don Drysdale, Johnny Lujack, Dean Martin and Glen Campbell.

Computer Film Producer Ponders a Rerun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP)—As the last bonded courier from the Joyce Expediting Co. trudges toward South Miami with the last copy of Tuesday night's "super fight" between Rocky Marciano and Muhammad Ali, the only people who seem to understand what happened are the promoters: they made money.

Approximately 5,500 of the 6,000 seats available at theaters here were sold at \$5 a head despite enough sleet, snow and general inclement weather to inhibit Nanook of the North. That made the total take here over \$27,000.

Murry Woroner, the brain behind the computer, reported that "terrible weather" hurt his take nationwide. "We made some money," he conceded, "but I don't know whether it was one dollar or thousands."

Despite the cold, theaters in New York reported 80 to 90 percent capacity, more than 7,000 turned out in the Boston Garden where a live card preceded the film. Dallas reported a sellout despite bad weather, while Mobile ran only 50 percent for the same reason.

Woroner, who had pledged in advance that there would be only one showing of his masterpiece, now appears to be weakening.

"We've had a lot of complaints," he said, "from people who bought tickets and then couldn't get to the show because of bad weather. So we're thinking about what we might do."

All who never lost a fight when he was known as Cassius Clay, reacted stoically to his knockout by the undefeated Marciano in 57 seconds of the 13th round of their scheduled 15-rounder.

"It takes a good champion to lose like that," Ali said after watching the film in Philadelphia. "Of course I care that I lost, but it was just a make-believe, fictional fight. I'm sorry Rocky was here to see it, he wanted to see it bad."

Ali apparently enjoyed the fight up to its sudden ending—he told one reporter "that's fighting up there, and real good camera action"—and admitted that the computer result "destroyed my image." But he should be cheered by his share of the receipts.

As far as returning to the ring, he reiterated that he "will never fight again. From now on, I'm going to concentrate on my religion. The people would like to see me fight, but the boxing officials and the politicians haven't got the guts."

The Story of Seven Kids Who Didn't Make It to the Promised Games

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP)—The grief that the National Athletic Association caused seven college basketball fans by denying them the right to play in last summer's Maccabiah Games for its own selfish reasons is best illustrated by the case of Jack Ajmer.

Ajmer, a University of Cincinnati student, was one of seven from six schools originally named to represent the United States in basketball in the Maccabiah Games. He had a special pass for wanting to compete.

Ajmer came to the United States eight years previously from Israel and had looked forward to returning to his homeland to play before his parents and friends. "From the time I started school I told myself, 'I'll ever make it in basketball. I want to represent the United States in the Maccabiah Games.' I thought it was a lot."

He never got the chance. When the time came, he was told to the team, he was threatened with loss of his athletic scholarship if he made the trip. He needed the scholarship.

"Without it," he said, "I would have no place to go. No one to turn. I could end up without anything. I could ruin my life by losing my scholarship."

Ajmer kept hoping. He joined what was left of the U.S. team for training in the Catskills. "I was with them until the day," he said. "The last day. The last minute. Up to the time I left for the airport, I thought somebody would come up with either or something saying it was all right to go."

Not The Movies

Ajmer lost. So did the other six. So did the United States more ways than on the scoreboard where it came up short in championship game and lost the Maccabiah basketball title the first time.

The others who didn't make the trip and their schools, which do not take in the powerful NCAA, were: Eric Minkin of Wisconsin, Ed Folger of North Carolina, Steve Bilyk and Al Oker of Penn, Steve Kaplan of Rutgers and Andy Hill of UCLA.

In a letter to the NCAA's executive director, Walter Byers, Gaylord F. Harwell, Penn president, cited the inconsistency in NCAA policy of sanctioning all other sports in the Maccabiah Games except basketball, and urged that the appointed players be allowed to compete. "Not to do so would penalize them unjustly," he wrote.

The contents of Byers' letter to Harwell were made known during the NCAA convention here. In it, Byers wrote that the NCAA "hoped to persuade" the Amateur Athletic Union to give up some of its control over U.S. teams in international competition.

The seven athletes were losers because of this long-standing feud between the NCAA and AAU. But another one defied the ruling and his school bowed him.

Enter Yale and its now famous substitute player, Jack Langer. After the seven players were named to the games and the NCAA said they couldn't go, Yale's athletic director, Delaney Kipphut, went on record saying the seven should be permitted to go and that if he had a player named he would encourage the player to go.

It hadn't dawned on Kipphut then that he actually had a Jewish basketball player at Yale, the obscure sophomore Langer. In searching for replacements, the Maccabiah basketball committee came up with Langer's name.

Kipphut never faltered when he heard the news that Langer had been named to the Maccabiah team. He stuck to his beliefs and encouraged Langer to go. And Yale continued to play Langer in its games this season.

Thus the NCAA was faced with the first known case of a school violating a rule and admitting it. Most violations deal with recruiting and the vast majority are never discovered.

Yale's Position

A statement delivered by Kipphut gave Yale's position. "The right of Mr. Jack Langer to participate . . . in the games, an event of special significance to a member of the Jewish faith and an event previously sanctioned . . . by the NCAA has become a matter of principle for Yale University."

It cited the "arbitrary exclusion" of the basketball players and

concluded, "Yale has no intention of letting Mr. Langer be used as a pawn between two conflicting groups which are both seeking control over U.S. participation in international basketball competition."

The NCAA put all Yale teams on probation for two years, the severest punishment ever given an Ivy school by the NCAA. Usually, only the specific team involved is punished.

Kipphut called the NCAA's move "extreme." He described the members of the other Yale teams, which are now ineligible for all post-season tournaments and championships, as "damned disappointed."

"I talked it over with various squad members before and, of course, they said, 'I hope it doesn't come down to this.' But there is agreement that we will stand by Langer."

All week (at the NCAA convention) there has been all this talk about how awful this is and how the rule has to be upheld. And the image of the NCAA. And what the public will think. Well, if they change the rule I think it might look good in the public eye.

"Nobody has talked at all about whether it was good for the boy to go to Israel."

This attitude of the NCAA toward the athlete is reminiscent of its power play in track and field in 1965. At that time, it ordered the National AAU championships off limits for college athletes to keep them out of a subsequent U.S.-Russia dual meet.

Gerry Lindgren and Tommy Farrell were the only well known athletes to defy the NCAA that time. A Senate hearing followed during which Col. Earl (Red) Blaik declared:

"The NCAA is more interested in power over athletes than it is in education. . . . It has able, energetic leaders who understand the power of television money and have become Napoleonic, unreasonable, and uncompromising."

Rep. Robert Michel, R., Ill., said he would ask an investigation of the Yale case by the House Judiciary Committee. Michel has an interest. His son, Scott, is a sophomore on the Yale basketball team.

Perhaps there are others who are interested.

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Observer

Still Alive

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—We wait to see Congress. It appeared to be dead.

"It isn't," Jellyby did not want to say anything awkward to the guide, so left the question incomplete.

"Dead?" the guide asked. "A lot of you young whippersnappers think it's dead when you first see it."

Jellyby is 47 years old. As Congress measures age, this makes him a very young whippersnapper indeed. Congress dislikes whippersnappers, and as Jellyby gazed at it, it twitched in displeasure with Jellyby's youth.

"See there?" the guide asked. "It's got a lot of life in it."

"What does it do besides lie there and twitch?" Jellyby asked.

"I understand it passes bills," said Maxwell. "Whatever bills are."

"Could we see it pass a bill?" Jellyby asked the guide.

The guide thought that was amusing and laughed. "Do you think—?" he began, and collapsed with laughter, then started again: "Do you think—that Congress just passes a bill when somebody wants a bill passed?"

The entire Congress shuddered as the words were spoken.

"It isn't every year that Congress passes a bill," the guide went on. "You have to remember, one of the greatest virtues of Congress is its ability to

prevent bad bills from being passed."

"It seems to me," said Jellyby, "that it could serve that function more cheaply simply by not being here."

Maxwell told the guide he wanted to see a committee chairman. The guide led him along miles of marbled passageways. Through doorways set into the marble at regular intervals we could see invaluable congressional staff assistants laboring on drafts of legislation.

"The brain power concentrated in the typical congressional staff," said the guide, "is positively astounding. The labor they perform for the nation is prodigious and unremittent."

Maxwell paused to ask a congressional staff man what he was doing. "I am preparing a bill that will not be passed this year," the man said. "It is a variation on a bill that was not passed last year, nor, in a slightly different form, the year before that."

"Is it your task," Maxwell asked, "to frame the bill in ways that will ensure its regular annual nonpassage?"

"Not at all," said the bill-framer. "There is a definite need for this bill in almost any form. Congress will have to pass it one of these days. But which dates passes a bill for which there is a definite need at the time the definite need exists, if I make myself clear. My task, therefore, is to keep framing it until the need for it has passed. When that time arrives, I will have it all ready for passage."

The guide interrupted. "Back against the wall, please!" he urged. A very old gentleman was approaching. "It's a genuine committee chairman!" the guide whispered.

"Good day to you, gentlemen," the committee chairman said with a dignified nod. "There is great news from Bull Run! Great news! The Yankee is routed! Security forbids me to say more at this time." He passed on an office and began upbraiding the clerks for not having drawn up a number of bills that urgently needed to be killed in his committee.

Maxwell said if we hurried we could probably see a fascinating traffic jam on the far side of town. We ran all the way.

5 Finalists Named In Conducting Contest

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP).—Young men from France, Argentina, Israel and the United States—one of them Italian-born—were chosen yesterday as the finalists in the annual Dimitri Mitropoulos international music competition for conductors.

The finals will be held Sunday at Carnegie Hall. The five finalists are Guido Aimonio-Marsano, 22, of the United States; born in Torino, Italy; Philippe Beuder, 27, of Monte Carlo; Mario Benvenuti, 33, of Argentina; David Gilbert, 33, of the United States; and Yury Zalkovsk, 30, of Israel. They were chosen from among 30 entries.

Bea Lillie—
Blithe Spirit

By Richard L. Coe

WASHINGTON (WP).—Scandal in the international jet set seems never to cease. Lord Button has been sharing a hotel suite here with Lady Peel.

And, wouldn't you know? They're connected with the movies.

Lord Button, the dog, is a one-eyed Connecticut-born pekinese. Lady Peel is Beatrice Lillie, the stage-screen-TV blithe spirit, in town for the American Film Institute theater showings of the theatrical comedy. She was here to see her 1926 silent comedy, "Exit Smiling," for the first time "in years and years."

Getting places has become literally a dog's life for Lady Peel, who hasn't been in England for more than a year for the simple reason that if she took Lord Button with her he'd have to remain in port quarantine for six months. His predecessor in Lady Peel's affections was a blond pekinese she picked up in Robert E. Lee's native Virginia. She called him Mr. Lee, but not for the obvious reason. His name was for producer Lee Stimpert. "Is he still with us?" Miss Lillie asked of the theater magnate, who died some years ago.

Uncertainty about such matters, which seem important to statistical minds, is a characteristic of the comedienne whom Helen Hayes once described as "born in a tree." Miss Lillie lives in the present, in what she sees with her eyes.

This trait of not remembering dates, anniversaries or where and when things happened is, however, playing hob with her long-projected autobiography, latest title of which is "Every Other Inch a Lady." To tie down such specifics for her. Doubleday has assigned a writer, James Brough, who has helped autobiographers with similar problems.

Miss Lillie draped herself lengthwise on a sofa, lolling her head back on her pink coat and posing her left hand along the sofa back. Cocking an eyebrow, she asked "Madame, how many?"

A gesture reminded her of an incident that happened at a revue at the National Theater in Washington when, perched atop a half-moon, she sang of balloons, moons and pears and tossed garters to the customers below. Worked from backstage, the moon swooped across the auditorium from one box to another on the opposite side of the house.

"I froze in horror when a lady in a box, one of your real Washington grande dames, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, grabbed my wrist, held on tight and said: 'Do come to luncheon tomorrow.' Meanwhile, of course, the moon was going away, and if I hadn't unleashed her grasp I'd have



Bea Lillie walking her dog, Lord Button.

been torn in two. But I must say I kept my cool, sang 'Call me right back at her' and the audience went wild. Aren't audiences marvelous?"

"Oh, yes, if we can ever get it ironed out and have just the luxury of a good producer, one who won't panic if at first things don't go right. Those things take time and patience."

"We have a title, 'Beatrice Lillie, In' Period. That's it. In it will be some of the sketches which have gone best, 'Double Dozen Dinner Napkins,' 'March With Me,' 'Mildly Dines Alone.'"

Offstage, Miss Lillie is an exquisite painter. Her oils having the same unfinished line that is a mark of her sublimity. Both the Kennedy and Johnson families had their own Bea Lillie paintings on walls of the White House private quarters.

Her title comes from her marriage to Robert Peel in 1930, great-grandson of Queen Victoria's prime minister. London police "bobbies" are named for her husband's forebear.

Sir Robert and Miss Lillie had a son they named Bobby and for him the star had high hopes. She thought he had inherited her comedy timing. After Sir Robert's death the boy entered the Royal Navy as an "other ranker" and was killed while trying to rescue a shipmate when their vessel suffered the only Japanese attack made on Ceylon during World War II. Miss Lillie received the tragic news on the opening night of a tryout tour in Manchester and for years took grief out of herself through her work.

Even more than dogs, Miss Lillie loves children. I've walked with her on the streets of Chicago, Cairo, Pittsburgh, New York and London and always, if a baby was parked in a stroller while its mother was shopping in a store, we'd stop to keep the baby company until its mother returned.

The other day, there were no children around the hotel but no doubt she took Lord Button out walking, looking for children to play with, babies to sit by. The young always seem to get with this ageless spirit.

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